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ADDITIONAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Speculations and Facts from Chattanooga.

How Affairs Looked Before the Battle.

BRAGG'S RESPONSIBILITIES ADMITTED.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THE FOOD AND FINANCE QUESTIONS.

GOLD AT $16 75 PREMIUM.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From our full files of Richmond papers, the receipt of which was acknowledged yesterday, we make the following additional extracts:

CHATTANOOGA.

THE ENEMY'S DESIGNS AGAINST LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—THE SITUATION AND MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THAT POINT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

The great barrier to the enemy's advance at Chattanooga is Lookout Mountain. This is Bragg's stronghold, and his position there is so impregnable to an assault that the enemy has not had the temerity yet to attempt to carry it. Yet he is busy with his operations, and it may be that he may soon attempt a forward movement. The army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes:

The enemy, since effecting a lodgment in Lookout Valley, has not been idle. He has thrown up defensive works for his infantry, and erected batteries on the range of hills which, starting at Brown's Ferry, run up the valley on the west side of Lookout Creek and divide it nearly into two equal parts. He is still engaged upon these works. The batteries are intended not only to defend the valley ferry against assault, but, in conjunction with the moccasin guns, to sweep the north face of Lookout Mountain. The possession of this mountain is all that is necessary to render the position of the enemy safe and satisfactory, and at the same time to render our position unsafe and unsatisfactory. Two Federal Captains deserted and came into our lines a few nights ago, who stated that a call had been made for volunteers to storm the mountain, with promises to the survivors of sixty days furlough.

There had been no response to the call up to the time of their departure, and fearing an order would be issued to make the assault anyhow, the precious cowards (or spies) concluded they would save themselves at the cost of their own infamy. *The Federals say, as we learn by the underground railroad, that they will have Lookout Mountain if they have to dig it down.*

They have erected a small earthwork, mounting four or five guns, some 500 yards in advance of their outer line of intrenchments and just within their picket line. It is in front of the railway depot as one looks southeast toward Missionary Ridge. Other works have been brought to view recently by the felling of the trees in and around Chattanooga. The demand for firewood has been pressing, and hardly a tree is left in or near the town.

Among other works brought to light are those on Cameron Hill, which is crowned by a formidable battery and ribbed by lines of intrenchments from the bottom to the top.

A correspondent gives the following description of Lookout Mountain, which is interesting as giving a correct understanding of the situation and importance of this point and the position of our army:

"SALLUST," the army correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives some interesting details on the situation of affairs on the Tennessee:

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 17.

Our latest official intelligence from East Tennessee is up to Friday last, the 13th inst. On that day our forces crossed the Tennessee at Loudon and moved forward immediately in the direction of Knoxville, to which point it is supposed BURNSIDE had retired. We have telegraphic communication with Loudon, but the country along the route abounds in tories, and the enemy may get possession of our despatches, and hence but few messages of importance are put upon the wires; and this may account for the failure to receive further intelligence. BURNSIDE will find it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain his position in Knoxville, even behind barricades and earthworks, on account of supplies; for our cavalry will cut off his foraging parties and all trains that may attempt to cross the mountain to his relief. He is already suffering severely from our guerillas. He must either fight and whip us, therefore, or retreat into Kentucky.

It is now believed that SHERMAN will reach Bridgeport by the end of the present week, with 20,000 men, having been joined by another division before he crossed the Tennessee. He did not cross the river at Florence, as was stated in a recent letter, but at Eastport, near Iuka. His advance guard had reached Tuscumbia, but the opposition it encountered from our cavalry was such as to compel him to abandon the idea of repairing the railroad as he moved, and to return to Eastport. From the latter point he marched up the north bank of the river to Rogersville, but being unable to cross Elk River, on account of the prevailing freshet, he turned the head of his column up that stream to Fayetteville, and from thence he would proceed to take the cars on the Winchester Branch Railroad to Decherd, and thence to Bridgeport. SHERMAN commands the Army of the Tennessee, GRANT's old army, and so called after the Tennessee River, up which it moved last year to Shiloh. He does not rank THOMAS, the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, as some writers have stated, nor BURNSIDE, who commands the Army of the Ohio, nor HOOKER, who brought out two (not three) *corps d'armée* from the Army of the Potomac. HOOKER's reinforcements will not exceed 12,000 men, which, added to SHERMAN's column of 20,000, makes the total reinforcements sent to THOMAS 32,000 fighting men. Estimating THOMAS' army at 50,000, Gen. GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of all these forces, will have an army for the invasion of Georgia of 82,000 men, exclusive of cavalry. BURNSIDE will not be permitted to join this formidable force, at least for the present.

The enemy has not yet rebuilt the railway bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, nor the bridge over Running Water Creek, between Shell Mound and Brown's Ferry. This latter bridge is 120 feet high, and is represented to be a more difficult work than the former. As soon as these repairs shall have been made, and SHERMAN shall have come up, the Federal army will be concentrated, and GRANT will show his hand. Whether he will attack us here, or seek to dislodge us from Lookout Mountain, or will repeat the movement of ROSECRANS upon our left flank, or go into Winter quarters, will probably be known in the next ten or fifteen days. His army is now well supplied from Bridgeport, by Lookout Valley and the river; for you must know that we left two steamers at Chattanooga, which the enemy is now using in the transportation of supplies from Bridgeport. The cavalry, who brought up the rear when we retired from Chattanooga, were ordered to destroy these boats and our pontoon bridges, but they did neither.

IMPORTANCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

W. G. SWAN, a member of the rebel Congress, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* a long defence of Gen. BRAGG, in the course of which he says:

The achievements of Gen. BRAGG's army have at last, however, constrained not only the enemy, but our own country to appreciate properly its importance and the great interest confided to it. The eyes of two hostile people are directed with an intensity of interest, never before manifested, to the scene of its operations. The whole power, almost, of the United States Government now confronts and threatens it, while it stands bristling on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge like an impregnable fortress between us and the enemy.

The fate of the Confederacy seems to be suspended upon its successful resistance or failure; and yet strangely, in the face of this great fact, there are those who would array against the chief of this army the worst prejudices of his soldiers. Mischief has already been done by the encouragement to neglect of duty and to desertion which these carpings afford; so much, indeed, that if Gen. BRAGG had been less a soldier and disciplinarian, his army would have long since been dissolved.

Little has been said of Gen. BRAGG's habits and qualities, which so endear him to his men that those who have served with him longest love him most, and that all, beholding him passing his lines, salute him with an enthusiastic cheer. Though rigidly and sternly inflexible in the exaction of the strictest conformity to soldierly duty, he is kind, charitable, upright and devout as a Christian, strictly temperate, tireless in industry, (often at his desk before daydawn,) sleepless in vigilance, and so devoted to his troops, that he supervises personally all the wants of the army. There are no private soldiers, no body of men, however great or small, under his command, if in want or in any manner wronged, who may not appeal to him with the utmost confidence, that if in his power to do so the want will be supplied with the wrong redressed. In the infliction of deserved punishment, he is "no respecter of persons." Disobedience of orders or neglect of duty is as surely visited with appropriate penalties upon the highest officer as upon the humblest private. These are the personal and administrative habits and qualities which have secured for him the admiration and affection of his soldiers.

Trusting that I commit no offence by thus addressing gentlemen, whose patriotism is as unquestionable as their ability to promote its ends,

I am, very respectfully, WM. G. SWAN.
RUSSELLVILLE, Monroe, Ga., Nov. 14, 1863.

"BRAGG AND HIS GENERALS."

From the Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

We publish to-day, from a correspondent, "H.," a defence of Gen. BRAGG, contradicting the wide-extended report of dissatisfaction with that officer. Certainly there is a very wide difference between the two parties—the Bragg men and the anti-Bragg men. But a few days ago we published a letter from a gentleman of the utmost veracity, and whose opportunities for information we know to be good, asserting positively that all the Generals desired Gen. BRAGG's removal. To-day, "H." informs us that but "two" expressed such opinion, "two" were silent, and six desired his retention. "H." enjoys a position which enables him to know that which he avers, and yet we are at a loss how to reconcile his statements with those made by our correspondent from Chattanooga a few days ago.

But we apprehend that the very discrepancy between two truthful gentlemen upon so important a matter, proves one thing at least—that Gen. BRAGG does not enjoy with his army that confidence which exists towards Gen. LEE in the Army of Northern Virginia. It would be impossible to find two men of any rank in LEE's army who would request his removal. It would be equally impossible to find two officers *silent* upon such a question. The fact that the subject has been one of discussion, shows that confidence has been shaken. No one can regret this more than we do, and none would go farther to repair the evil than ourselves. *Gen. Bragg having requested to be removed,* the responsibility of his retention is openly and boldly assumed by the President, and the prayer of every patriot is that he may be right, and all others wrong. We hope that his wisdom may again demonstrate itself, that Gen. BRAGG may illustrate its propriety with a glorious victory, and that the President may ever point to this controversy, and to this responsibility, with proud satisfaction.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GEN. JONES' VICTORY AT ROGERSVILLE.

The Abingdon *Virginian*, of Nov. 20, gives some further particulars of Gen. WM. E. JONES' brilliant victory at Rogersville, Tenn., on Friday, the 6th. The force of the enemy was three regiments—the Second and Twenty-third Tennessee and Seventh Ohio. The fight commenced early in the morning, at MCKINNEY's farm, some three miles this side of the town. The enemy, hearing of Gen. JONES' approach, prepared to meet him at the place designated, and planted his artillery upon a high point between the old stage road and the river, but Gen. JONES came from an opposite direction to what they had expected, and approached their guns at the wrong end for them to do much execution. Gen. JONES was assisted by Col. GILTMAN—as brave a soldier as there is in the service, and who has as brave a command. They soon put the enemy to flight, captured 852 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons, and 1,000 horses and mules. The prisoners—700 of them—passed Abingdon on Monday, Nov. 16.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SUPPLIES.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, at Little Tennessee River, says Gen. WHEELER has intercepted a letter from Gen. BURNSIDE's Adjutant-General to a Quartermaster in Kentucky, which stated that "they had only ten days' rations, and God only knew where the next would come from."

CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—SHELLING THE CITY.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 22, says:

"The enemy is evidently contemplating an early assault upon Sumter, and for the last two or three nights he has been making efforts to find out the strength of the garrison. On Tuesday night, about 7½ o'clock, the sentinel at the northeast angle descried a small boat approaching the fort. He hailed it several times, and was answered with an oath. He thereupon fired, and the boat went off. Not long after there was considerable musketry firing, apparently from boats between the fort and Gregg. Several balls struck the fort and some passed over. Toward daylight two boats approached within four hundred yards of the northeast angle. Being fired upon they retreated toward Morris Island.

On Thursday night a rather more daring attempt was made for the purpose, probably, of discovering whether the fort was defended by many muskets. About 3 o'clock A. M. a number of the enemy's barges—variously estimated at from four to nine—approached within three hundred yards of the fort and opened fire with musketry. The garrison, which had been previously placed in readiness for any emergency by the ever vigilant commander, returned the fire and the boats retired.

It will be seen from our report that the mortar firing of the enemy has been much heavier than from his rifled guns. On Friday morning the mortar firing was particularly severe.

The only casualties that have occurred are Private T. WHEELER, Company D, First South Carolina artillery, wounded slightly in the head, on Thursday, by a brick, and one man killed on Friday.

Since our last issue, the enemy has made four several attempts to shell the city. From twenty to twenty-four shells were thrown toward the town on Thursday morning, the fire lasting from 11½ to 2 o'clock. Two or three shells were thrown at 2 o'clock, on Thursday night, about a dozen or more on Friday morning, and eight or nine in the afternoon. It will please the Yankees to know that no one was hurt.

The monitors still remain idle. Our batteries do their usual amount of work. The rocket firing from the Sullivan's Island batteries, during the skirmish with the barges, has been officially reported as very fine. Fort Johnson also shared in the fight."

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* writes from Charleston:

"Yankee gunners keep up their practice at Sumter, and day and night punch and hammer away without accomplishing anything. The Confederate flag, despite their efforts, defiantly floats above the ruins. When the siege is raised, if a live Yankee is allowed to get to Sumter he'll make his fortune sure—picking up old brass and iron.

Yesterday morning the iron-clads tried Moultrie, but soon got sick and quit. The bombardment was furious for awhile, but after exhausting much ammunition and some time doing nothing, the monitors skedaddled.

About 25 100-pound Parrott shells were flung into the city to-day. Old GILLMORE scattered them promiscuously in the lower part of the city, and it really seemed from the way in which they were pitched about that he was trying to hit somebody. The City Hall building had a hole punched in one corner and some of the marble cornice knocked away. One struck the telegraph office, and the operators 'cut stick.' One smashed through the roof of a house in Queen-street, and several falling in this neighborhood, the frightened denizens 'vamoosed to the tune of the double-quick.' Several fell in the vicinity of the banks on Broad-street and East Bay, tearing up the streets, smashing windows panes and kicking up the mischief generally. One went crashing through the Mechanics' and Planters' Bank, and it is evident, I think, that GILLMORE was after making a deposit. Whether he will be regularly 'booked' and his currency taken 'at par' is more than I can say.

Several counting-rooms on the wharves were slightly smashed; but, during the entire shelling, which lasted from about 9½ to 1 o'clock, no one was hurt.

Some time ago it was thundered from the Northern Press that, ere the ides of November, Charleston would be in ashes, and straightway all Yankee-land waxed merry and prepared for a grand jubilee. DAHLGREN "screwed his courage to the sticking-place;" GILLMORE plied the spade and pick, trained his heavy guns and harped upon "Greek fire." We still live, and the "hot-bed of the rebellion" is not yet in ashes.

The Editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who speaks from careful personal observations made on the spot, says:

"Gen. GILLMORE knows quite as much about the difficulties that lie in his path as we do—s knowledge derived from a long, bitter and bloody experience. After a siege of nearly five months, by land and sea, with implements of war unparalleled in the history of the world, he is now just about a half mile nearer Charleston than he was in the beginning, and with over four miles stretching between him and the city. All their powers have been recently expended against Fort Sumter, but it still stands, a monument to their impotence. They will doubtless assault it again soon, and with still greater numbers, but it will be in vain. [And just here we would suggest, in parenthesis, to the authorities, to arm the garrison with double-barrel shot-guns, instead of rifles; they would do infinitely more execution in case of an assault. Loaded with buckshot of a large size, it would require but a dozen men to sweep one entire face of the fort.] But the Yankees reason without knowledge. They vainly imagine that Sumter out of the way, the road to Charleston would be clear—at least so they say. We cannot think that Gen. GILLMORE is possessed of any such delusions. We have other batteries, to the right and left, entirely up to the city, a fact which he knows as well as we do, and it seems that they have recently found out, by the aid of a strong glass, that the battery at the city itself, is frowning with formidable guns. We do not believe that the Yankee commander has any more idea of taking Charleston than he has of taking London or Paris; but still, it will not do to give it up and acknowledge all his efforts and sacrifices to be in vain—in the classic language of Mr. LINCOLN, he must "keep pegging away." If he does not get Charleston, he may prevent us from getting the Yankee army in some other field.

AN ORDER FROM BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

It is well-known in the army that the great difficulty which good soldiers find in procuring furloughs arises from the fact that so many skulkers and stragglers are absent that the army cannot bear further diminution. Hence, if the people will force those improperly absent to return, furloughs will be much more liberally granted. To effect this object Gen. BEAUREGARD has recently issued the following order:

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.—VIII. Any person who shall arrest, or cause to be arrested and delivered to any enrolling officer of a district, a skulker, deserter, or any other person or soldier absent without leave, shall be entitled to the lawful money reward due for such services, on the production at these headquarters of proof of the fact, and may claim and shall receive a furlough for twenty days for any one specified, kinsman, friend or connection, for each and every deserter, skulker and absentee so arrested.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
JOHN OTEY, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Nov. 10, 1863.

The reward of thirty dollars will also be paid.

Here is a chance to procure furloughs for your friends, whom you wish to see, and at the same time to promote the great cause.

Two ladies from Carrol County, Georgia, brought in two absentees, and the next morning they started back to their homes with their husbands, furloughs having been granted in conformity with the order.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.

A letter from Lexington, Mississippi, gives some information as to Central Mississippi and Vicksburgh. The writer says:

"Scouts from Vicksburgh report to Gen. JACKSON's headquarters the arrival of reinforcements to the Vicksburgh garrison of twenty transport loads of troops. It was estimated that there were in the city and vicinity about 22,600 Federal troops. These were also reported to be making preparations for another advance on Canton, and they were boasting they intended to extend their lines to Pearl River. The prize aimed at is the Mississippi Central Railroad, which is running from Canton to Oxford, and the New-Orleans Great Northern and Jackson Railroad, now being operated from Canton as far as Madison Station, within ten miles of Jackson, and repairs are rapidly being made to work it to that city. The bridges over Pearl River at Jackson are also being built, and an early connection of all the roads centring at the capital of Mississippi is anticipated."

A SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

Intelligence direct from our army on the Rapidan, informs us that, on Wednesday, a portion of Gen. HAMPTON's command surprised a Yankee regiment of cavalry, encamped near Stevensburgh, in Culpepper, and captured two companies, numbering one hundred and seventy-five in all, together with horses and equipments. The surprise was so complete that the enemy did not attempt to show fight in earnest, but saved themselves by flight or surrender, after a faint resistance.

Reports from the lower Rapidan section, by way of Fredericksburgh, state that thirty-nine Yankees were captured by our forces, on Wednesday, at Ely's Ford.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A SAD PHILOSOPHY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 18.

The Southern public has long since given up the traditional attitude of standing on tip-toe in expectation of a great battle. It rather plants itself firmly on its feet and sets its teeth closely, the better to receive the shock. We have proved our prowess on too many fields to require the encouragement of one victory more; we have met with too many disasters to have our balance disturbed by a single defeat; and by this time we have attained to a sad philosophy, which embraces both victory and defeat in one category—loss. Our loss seems always to outweigh the immediate positive gain; and, to parody the famous line of FILICAJA, the South appears to be doomed "always 'to lose,' or conquering, or conquered." Our adversaries see this clearly, and have based their calculations on it. *They design to wear us away piece-meal—to reduce our armies by battle and by capture, and then to break the backbone of the rebellion, vertebra by vertebra, and extract the marrow at their leisure.* Of course, we regard this Yankee plan as an utter mistake—as a false application of mathematical principles to the working of organic structures. It is a question of vitality. One man loses both legs and both arms, and lives; another dies from the extraction of a tooth. But mistaken as the Yankees are in thinking that the whole matter resolves itself into two diminishing series, of which the Southern series is to become infinitesimal, yet they are not mistaken when they gloat over the sufferings which our losses in battle occasion us. These losses have been great—have been sufficient to glut the appetite of any being but a New-England ghoul—and these are the losses which, whenever a battle is imminent, the public anticipates even before the skirmishers are deployed and the pickets driven in.

As we look forward then to the renewal of the struggle in the West we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect. We hope for victory; we may have some reason to expect it; but we know it to be possible that somebody will be a few hours too late; that some point of the enemy's line will not be pressed, in spite of the explicit orders of the Commanding General; that the ammunition will be exhausted just ten minutes before the Federals receive reinforcements; that some stupid courier will lose his way; that some heedless Aid-de-Camp will forget to deliver a message; and that the Yankees will retire in good order, hotly pursued at a respectful distance by our cavalry, and fall back on a strong position, which they will make impregnable in twenty-four hours. *This has been the history of every victory of magnitude on the Southern side, and it may be the history of other victories.* And then, the fight over, in come first as single spies and then in full battalions—the casualties. It is said that the war has hardened us to the horrors of death. It is well that we have become thus hardened, for otherwise nature could not bear the anguish, and we should be too much unmanned to carry on our great work. But we venture to say that the first thought of the majority of people, who have any claims to thought at all, turns to the lists of killed and wounded. Fortune, like the chary almsgiver in "Homer," but puts the cup of joy to our mouths and "wets the lips but does not wet the palate;" the chalice of sorow we sip to the dregs. Georgia may be saved, but will East Tennessee be regained? On one thing we may count—a fearful catalogue of death and suffering. No longer can the London *Times* sneer at our sanguinary bar-room difficulties and our bloodless internecine wars. The Generals of both armies are active enough in meeting the demands of the familiar advertisement: Wanted by the Government—dead animals of every sort.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

PEACE ON SOME TERMS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

While a furious invading enemy is laying waste our fair fields, demanding unconditional submission to its Government, offering no terms of peace, nor even hinting at negotiation for peace upon any other basis, but avowing the unanimous purpose to deprive us of all right, of all law, and of all property; and while our devoted armies are in the field, with their arms in their hands, and their banners flying, to defy and resist and beat back that foul invasion, we do not comprehend how any man in the Confederacy can—we do not say get "honorable peace"—but even talk of honorable peace, save by vanquishing those invading enemies. If the political system of those invading enemies breaks up, by reason of reverses in war, or financial troubles; if certain States of their "Union" remember that they have State Rights, and act upon them by seceding from that Union, and offering us a peace as far as *they* are concerned, it will be well; that will aid us materially in the one single task we have to achieve—the task of defeating and destroying the military power of our enemies. But reasonable Confederates would be at a loss to know how *we* can contribute to that happy state of things, except by continued and successful resistance in arms. Our sole policy and cunningest diplomacy is fighting; our most insinuating negotiator is the Confederate army in line of battle.

Now we perceive that, just as Congress is about to meet, certain newspapers of the Confederacy are preparing the way for discussions in that body about some OTHER *method of obtaining peace.* The other method suggested, in so far as we can comprehend it, consists in the several States of the Confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the Confederate Government, ignoring the Government and the army, and all that army has done and suffered for the independence of the Confederacy; and then making peace, each State for itself, as best it can. *There* would be an honorable peace!

FOOD AND FINANCE.

ACTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

A convention of the representatives of the several banks of South Carolina was held last week at Columbia. There was a full attendance. The following measures were recommended to the country and the Government by this meeting:

1. That a new issue of coupon bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars—the bonds bearing six per cent. interest, the coupons payable annually in coin.

2. That an act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions of dollars—to be collected annually during the whole period of said loan—for the payment of the interest of said bonds; that the said tax shall be paid in coin; and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the said bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a Commissioner be appointed for each State, to make known to the tax-payers, in each collection district, the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, in each district, the amount of bonds required; and that Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the bonds.

4. That all existing distinctions between Treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen million loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton, in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established, similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor; and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holders of Treasury notes which, upon their face, are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. stock, at a short period, be provided for that purpose, and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be reinstated.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government, and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes, in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issues, and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills, that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, say $1,000 to $5,000 and $10,000, sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

THE IMPRESSMENT.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following facts relative to the impressment of provisions in that State:

"While numerous Commissaries, Post Quartermasters and other Government agents, have been, and are, practicing gross abuses, oppressing the people, menacing the towns and villages of the State with starvation and bringing the Government into odium, the Government is also largely to blame for a course of measures scarcely less censurable. Prominent among Government abuses is the enforcement of the Impressment law while the tithe or produce tax is in process of collection, and the tithes are waiting for the tithe gatherer, and often waiting and even rotting for lack of his approach. In addition to this, information is constantly reaching us of delay in collecting or transporting Government supplies after they are purchased, and waste or destruction of the same at or near Government or railroad depots.

On Friday last, at Bonneau's Station, on the Northeastern Railroad, we saw Government corn in process of removal which had been purchased and stored, and been undergoing waste and damage there ever since June or July last—both at the same depot, and that near Monck's Corner, we are told, large quantities of Government fodder, purchased in the vicinity, were suffered to be wasted, cattle feeding on it *ad libitum*, and large portions of it rotting and diffusing offensive odors. In Upper St. John's a planter still has in his barn, put up in sacks, 1,200 bushels of corn, bought and paid for by the Government in May last—a prey to weavels and rats, because no one has yet come for it. We were informed not very long ago that at Charlotte, N. C., one had to walk for a considerable distance on bags of Government corn to reach the railroad depot, and that hogs were feeding on it *ad libitum*. Surely such criminal waste and abuses should challenge the attention of the proper authorities, and be met by proper remedies. Without essential reforms in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, a like criminal waste will attend the collection of the produce or tithe tax.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, under the heading "Abuse of Authority," says:

We call attention to the following extraordinary circular letter from the Impressing Agent of Amherst to a farmer, which has been handed us by a friend in that county:

AMHERST COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.

DEAR ——: I require for the use of the C. S. Army all the wheat, cattle, potatoes, peas, beans, onions, corn and flour, which you have in Amherst County, except such as is necessary for the use of yourself and family. I offer you, therefore, the price fixed by the State Commissioners in their schedule for the month of October, 1862, payable in Confederate money. Should you decline to receive the price offered for said property, compensation, therefor, will be made, according to the act of Congress for the regulation of impressments. You will please understand that this notice so binds the said property that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

Your obedient servant,
TAYLOR BERRY, Agent of Amherst County.

We are informed that a copy of this letter has been served upon every farmer in Amherst County. Does it amply explain the cause of no provisions in our markets?

The following resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature. It evidently contemplates a clean sweep of the present impressment officers in that State:

Whereas, The impressment laws passed by the Congress of the Confederate States have been greatly perverted and violated by the impressment officers, and those professing to be, by reason of which many of the citizens of this State have been greatly harrassed, defrauded, and wilfully wronged: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened: That the Secretary of War be and he is most respectfully requested to revoke the appointment of all the impressing officers of this State, and to have appointed in their place and stead, in counties where it may be necessary to make impressments to feed and support our gallant armies, one or more responsible citizens, not liable to military duty, residing in the counties respectively.

The Georgia Supreme Court has made an important decision in the case of impressment of sugar in the hands of a merchant. One of the points was that "the Congress of the Confederate States have the constitutional power to authorize, by statute, the accumulation of supplies for future use of the army by impressment, where holders refuse to sell at fair prices, *provided* 'just compensation' be made or tendered to the owner."

PRICES OF STOCKS AND GOODS.

In its review of the markets on Nov. 21, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Confederate bonds did not sell as freely as at the previous sale, but this heaviness is one of the peculiarities of these sales, as there was neither political nor financial cause for any depression of Confederate bonds; but, on the contrary, so far as news from the army could have had any effect, the influence was favorable. Two or three other offerings dragged somewhat, but in the main full prices were realized. The competition for sterling exchange and specie was particularly brisk, and the highest premium yet paid was obtained for the amounts sold. The rates were far enough above the market prices to create a doubt whether an advance will be thereby established. The amount of exchange and specie in the market, however, is so small that brokers and speculators can fix any price they please. The following were the quotations: Sterling Exchange, £100 and £285 at $18 10. The French franc bill advertised was not sold. One thousand dollars in gold, offered in about eight lots, were run up to $16¾ to 16¾ for one."

THE INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d publishes a portion of the recently intercepted rebel correspondence. It reviews the letters of E. DE LEON to President DAVIS, on the subject of foreign diplomacy, and concludes thus:

"Any rational man would find it difficult to understand—seeing that England and France equally refuse to acknowledge this Confederacy, or to admit our Consuls into their ports—*why* our Government should make the offensive discrimination of dismissing English Consuls, and letting French Consuls stay; of withdrawing the Commissioner from London, and continuing the Commissioner in Paris. Such a policy on our part, if there be no potential reasons for it, (to us unknown,) cannot but be interpreted as affronting to one of those Powers, and servile to the other. It offends England, and does not conciliate France.

However, there are, it is said, very grave and profound, but very private, reasons for the proceeding. Reasons which we are not to know, which Mr. DE LEON is not to know, which the Confederate Congress and the Confederate people are not to know, and which, we venture to surmise, the President knows least of all.

We desire exceedingly to see into those reasons. And, what is more, we wish to awaken the President and the Congress to the fact—now at least patent enough—that all our mighty diplomatic mimicry of a foreign policy, while we have no foreign relations at all, has done us no service, and no credit. The thing is a farce, and would be nothing worse than ludicrous, were it not for the secret operations which we are told are going on 'over there,' and which nobody knows of but Messrs. BENJAMIN and SLIDELL. This makes the matter serious; and it must all be speedily explored, and turned inside out, if there is any good in a Confederate Congress at all.

We beg leave to suggest a short joint resolution of both Houses, that the President be requested to shut up the Department of State, lock its door, and put the key in his pocket.

On the same subject, the *Examiner* of the 21st says:

The news from Tennessee lightens the heart of the Southern people, and if any other General than the sanguine BRAGG signed the telegram which relates to it, we should feel confident that we now hold Knoxville.

This intelligence will abruptly extinguish the glee of our enemies over the new batch of Benjamin correspondence which they have lately intercepted, and which now provokes the grin of the amiable people of the United States. Some specimens of it will be found in another column of this journal. From them the reader will be able to perceive that the dispatches which the State Department sends forth to its agents are only surpassed by those it receives from them. We cannot complain if the revilers of the South are diverted as well as delighted at such revelations, and if the laugh were not at our expense we might ourselves perceive the material for high comedy which they contain.

While Mr. HOTZE, with his beard died blue, black and yellow, is using his dark lantern in our behalf, and managing all our affairs in England with the splendid success we know of, it appears that Mr. DE LEON is equally busy and pervading in Ireland and the rest of Europe. He finds powerful auxiliaries for us in nameless presses and pulpits. He stops recruiting in Ireland. He discovers the whereabouts of the French Court. He reads the heart of the French nation, and announces that it "wants money." He fathoms the intentions of NAPOLEON III., and is gloomily sure that there is as little probability of recognition from France as from England. Indeed, this non-recognized agent of the Confederacy presents a view of the Confederate foreign affairs so very melancholy that we might be disheartened by it, did not all his information smack so strongly of the newspaper and the *café*, and bear so few marks of official inspiration, that we may safely indulge the hope that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON might give us, if they chose, a different account of our diplomatic relations and prospects. Mr. DE LEON appears in a more pleasing and profitable light as a courtier than as a prophet. He implores JEFFERSON DAVIS to take care of his precious health, and not to overwork his noble mind. He broadly tells him that he is Moses, and that there is no Joshua. After other charming passages of a similar strain, Mr. DE LEON says that although he 'abhors asking for money,' he has been compelled to 'remind Mr. B.,' etc., etc."

REBEL POLITICS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

All the returns are now in, and the next delegation in Congress from North Carolina is settled beyond all doubt and peradventure. The new delegation will stand as follows:

First District—Hon. W. H. N. Smith, reëlected.
Second District—Hon. R. R. Bridgers, reëlected.
Third District—Dr. J. T. Leach, new member.
Fourth District—Lieut. Thomas C. Fuller, new member.
Fifth District—Capt. Josiah Turner, new member.
Sixth District—Hon. J. A. Gilmer, new member.
Seventh District—S. H. Christian, new member.
Eighth District— Dr. J. G. Ramsay, new member.
Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, reëlected.
Tenth District—Gen. G. W. Logan, new member.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The election for State, Congressional, Legislative and Parish officers took place in Louisiana on the 2d inst. Although no returns have been received, a gentleman recently from that State, says there is little doubt as to the election of the following gentlemen:

For Governor, Brig-Gen. HENRY W. ALLEN had no opposition. He will make a most excellent chief magistrate. He has had considerable experience in public life, and knows the requirements and resources of his State as thoroughly as any man living.

Hon. B. W. PEARCE has been elected Lieutenant-Governor; P. D. HARDY, Secretary of State; F. S. GOODE, Attorney-General; H. PERALTA, Auditor of Public Accounts; B. L. DETREESE, State Treasurer, and W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Superintendent of Public Education.

By special act of the Legislature the vote for members of Congress was taken by general ticket. Little or no doubt is entertained of election of the following named gentlemen—the old members—although there was some outside opposition: Messrs. CHARLES J. VILLIERE, C. M. CONRAD, D. F. KENNER, L. J. DUPRE, HENRY MARSHALL, JOHN PERKINS.

ALABAMA IRON INTERESTS.

From the Selma, Ala., Dispatch.

From a war of the character in which we are now engaged there are but few beneficial results to be obtained. Among the few benefits of this desolating war looms up the immense developments of our mineral resources.

By the falling back of BRAGG to the Georgia line we lost the use of all the extensive mines and iron works of Tennessee and Northern Georgia, which left us but the almost untried ore fields of Alabama and North Carolina, the Western Virginia works being lost to us early in the war.

Alabama, though rich in minerals of all kinds, had lacked the necessary energy and enterprise to develope its vast wealth.

In the selection of W. R. HUNT to take control of these important interests, the Department at Richmond was fortunate in securing the services of one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in our service. By his energy and perseverance, Alabama and Georgia mines had been made to meet all the demands of our armies and fortifications, including Charleston. In fact, it is said and believed by many that the City of Charleston would have been in the hands of the Yankees long since, but for the untiring labors of Major HUNT in furnishing the foundries and arsenals with ample material.

When the war ends, Alabama will doubtless be noted the world over as the greatest of all the Confederate States in mineral resources and wealth.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Noticing a Teachers' Convention which is to be held on Dec. 29, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The object proposed by the movement thus announced is of more importance than we fear is generally attributed to it, in this time of war and trouble. The schoolbooks still in our schools are even now, for the most part, Yankee compilations. That enterprising people used to supply us with schoolbooks, as they did with boots and shoes; but their printed paper was even worse than their pegged leather; and, unfortunately, the supply of the former has lasted longer, not being quite worn out yet. We take it for granted that the chief and most earnest care of the School-Teachers' Association will be to provide such safe and honest elementary works for our children as will guard them against Yankee principles, Yankee spelling—everything that is Yankee. But we warn them that if they do not take very special pains to keep the preparation of their books out of the hands of the people of that nation, who may be resident here, they will lose their labor."

DIFFICULTIES IN CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mississippi Extra.

The enemy seem to have resolved to use every effort in stopping communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department. An officer who started from Enterprise some time ago, to join his regiment in Louisiana, writes us from a point on the Mississippi:

"Our party have been here seven days, and examined the river for a distance of fifty miles, but as yet without any prospect of success. The river is so closely guarded by gunboats and patrolled by small craft, that crossing is almost impossible. Boats and skiffs are being broken up everywhere, and citizens who are engaged in ferrying are arrested, and parties crossing frequently captured. We have, however, resolved not to turn back."

ATLANTA.

From the Atlanta Register.

How significant is it that some of the strongest business houses of the cities of Virginia have established themselves in Atlanta. Only yesterday we observed the new sign of the new firm, WITHERS, HURT & TUCKER, commission merchants and tobacco agents. Their house is even now filled with salt, tobacco, sugar, bacon and cigars enough, it occurred to us, if seized by the Federals, to reduce the price of gold at least one per cent. in Wall-street.

THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Operations of Free Labor in the Cotton States.

The Policy of Adjutant-General Thomas.

Interesting Sketches of Scenes in Dixie.

The Government Plantation System.

THE RESULTS OF THE SEASON'S OPERATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, La., November, 1863.

Before commencing an account of the interesting proceedings of to-day, it will be necessary to give your readers some idea of this place, and of the institution which is likely to signalize it in the history of the country. I shall, in another letter elaborate this subject fully, and only state at this time such facts as are necessary to the better comprehension of the occurrences of to-day. Goodrich's Landing is both a civil and a military post. It is the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. J. P. HAWKINS, commanding District of Northeast Louisiana, and of GEORGE B. FIELD, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, appointed under the direction of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, to supervise the leasing and operation of abandoned plantations. As the centre of both the civil and military government of this district, this point has especial interest. There are several thousand colored troops here also, which have been organized from one to four months, and which protect the country as well as fit themselves by drill and discipline for the active and important part which they are to take in future campaigns.

Gen. THOMAS arrived here the day before yesterday. To-day, at the request of several of the officers, he addressed the soldiers, and not wishing to lose the opportunity to impress upon all classes of people correct ideas of the actual state of affairs in the district, he requested the planters to come themselves, and bring with them their negroes, and he would speak to one and all at the same time. Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, was fixed as the hour of meeting. Such was the simple and entirely impromptu preparation for one of the most interesting and important scenes of the war—a day which may become as memorable in the history of the Southwest as the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock is in the Northeast. Never before were so many free unarmed people collected together in this parish, and never in this State one-thousandth part as many for such a purpose.

A SIGNIFICANT SCENE.

Before nine o'clock the large open space in front of the Goodrich House, Mr. FIELDS' headquarters, began to be flecked here and there with negroes arrayed in various degrees of grotesqueness and gayety, moving toward the rendezvous, and in the course of an hour several hundred had arrived. The women were generally bareheaded, but every sable belle who happened to be the fortunate possessor of anything that could possibly be tortured into a head-dress was sure to sport it. Bonnets of every imaginable description of antediluvian style, a few gay bandanna handkerchiefs, and here and there a back comb. One dusky sylph sported a single fine tooth-comb on the top of her head. Another had a sort of hat made from one end of a small, round haircloth sofa cushion. One old aunty astonished the public with a nightcap adorned with a frilled lace border, over which was placed a green gauze bonnet of the old caleche style, and her appearance was so comical that Capt. C. vowed she must be the prototype of the celebrated Mrs. Grump. At about 10 o'clock, an old darky of the pedagogical persuasion marshaled his juvenile school in front of the house in true military style. They marched by twos from right to left, then countermarched and formed in front of the piazza. The girls (mostly young women,) came first and the boys, (mostly from two feet to two and a half high, and the cunningest little imps that ever walked,) followed. The teacher was a specimen in himself. He wore a military coat with sundry omissions in the button line and divers rents in the seams, and a razeed beaver hat with as many angles in it as a Virginia rail fence. He carried in one hand a walking cane, and in another a spelling book, and the way he ordered those darkies about was perfectly indescribable. After he had dressed them to the right, and got all their toes turned out, he commenced "putting them through their baker," which means making them spell down the first column of two-syllable words in the spelling book, which begins with "baker." Off they went like horses over a race-course—b-a ba, k-e-r ker—baker; t-a ta, k-e-r ker—taker; and so on to the end. When it is considered that none of them had ever seen a book until a few weeks ago, their proficiency was more than creditable. They were perfectly orderly, prompt to answer and evidently interested. Gen. THOMAS addressed a few words to them, and by the time he had finished the soldiers began to appear in the distance.

Now it was that we began to realize the true significance of the scene. Nobody had supposed there would be anything of special importance in the quiet collection on a Sunday morning of the negroes of the neighborhood to hear a few words from Gen. THOMAS; but as soon as those standing about heard the sound of his voice speaking to the children, they began to crowd about and listen, and, as I gazed on their eager upturned faces, and watched the changing light of their earnest inquiring eyes, I felt that we were going through something more than a morning's pastime. They stood in front of the piazza—a crowd or four or five hundred persons—drinking into their thirsty ears words they had never heard before, spoken by an authority they had often heard of, but never realized, and bearing of duties and responsibilities which had never occurred to them, even in their dreams. To all this they listened in breathless attention, and while they listened the long black files of the soldiers in the distance wound around and over the levee and along the road toward the house, while the sound of the drum and fife was borne to our ears by the cool breeze from the bosom of the Father of Waters. None could fail to be impressed with the important and interesting character of the scene.

GEN. THOMAS' SPEECH.

The soldiers were soon massed in front of the piazza and after the singing of a hymn, prayer by the Rev. Mr. SIMMONS, one of the Commissioners, during which the negroes all fell, with one accord, on their knees, Gen. THOMAS stepped forward. The General is 59 years of age, and his hair is nearly white. But like most officers of the old army his form is as erect and soldierly as though he were but thirty. His voice is clear and loud and was easily heard by every one of the crowd of nearly four thousand, who listened to him. Every look marked the soldier, and every word the lover of his country and humanity. He spoke substantially as follows:

In the few words I shall speak to you, I shall address four classes of persons—the soldiers, the officers, the planters and the laborers. I wish you all to listen to me attentively and mark what I say, for I shall not mince my words. The subject is too important for trifling or evasion.

And first to the soldiers, I say, it gives me great pleasure to see you here under circumstances so different from those that surrounded us when I was here last Spring. Then you were in bondage. Now you are free. Then we were on the eve of an experiment which all regarded with doubt, and many with absolute repugnance; now that experiment has blossomed into a triumphant success, and few can be found to doubt that those whose honor has been baptized in blood at Milliken's Bend and Wagner will fail their country in any future hour of peril. Then my mission was to tell the white soldiers what was the established policy of the Government, both in regard to the employment and the treatment of the colored people—that they were to be armed and enlisted as soldiers, and were to be treated with the kindness and respect due from one man to another. There were great prejudices to be met and overcome, but they have vanished in a most wonderful manner, and to none is this so much due as to the black soldiers themselves, and to their commanding officers, who I am glad to have this public opportunity to thank for the skill, energy and perseverance they have displayed in bringing you, in so short a period, to the truly admirable state of discipline which I observe among you. All the regiments here are good. One, which has the advantage of being the oldest, is better than the others, but they will soon equal it. I think there is one at Corinth that can beat you all. The Inspector-General of this army told me that it was equal to any regiment in the whole army. You can all come up to the highest standard if you use your best efforts and attend strictly to your duties. You must remember that freedom does not consist in idleness, in simply not being driven to work. Freedom brings with it duties and responsibilities of which you have, until now, known nothing. You were but lately slaves, and your masters were charged with supplying all your wants—or, rather, such of them as they chose to supply. There was no individual responsibility. But now there is. Every man is for himself, and must take care of himself or suffer for his incapacity. You have none now on whom you can lay the burden of your cares. Your welfare depends solely on your own efforts. You have none who possess or assume the right to crush or oppress you. Your sorrows and trials will be the result of your own folly or incapacity.

In other respects, too, a high and fearful responsibility rests upon you who stand before me to-day. The eyes of the North are upon you. Millions of loyal men, and many disloyal ones, too, at the North, are watching with intense interest the result of this experiment you are working out. Its success or failure depends solely upon yourselves and your officers; and the question of the elevation and development of your race is to be decided mainly by your conduct in this trying hour, and by the appreciation you show of your new and unused condition.

* * * * * *

I know you can make good soldiers, for you have proved it. You have no idea of the interest felt by the North in the battles of Milliken's Bend, Fort Wagner and Port Hudson. Thus far you have nobly sustained our confidence, and I only hope you will go on improving to the end as fast you have improved hitherto.

To the officers, I say, you occupy a position second in responsibility and importance to none in this country. You are working out, under God, the salvation of this nation. For this matter is in the hands of Providence, and you are only carrying out His great purposes. See to it that you do your work well. Providence has decreed that the black men of this country should be soldiers, and you might as well try to dam up the waters of the noble river flowing at our feet as to oppose this, the fixed desire of God. I know your hearts are in the work. I can only adjure you to hold on faithfully and confidently, and not to falter or be discouraged if, at times, things do not go exactly as you would have them. You are not only to drill your men and make them good soldiers, you are to elevate and improve their minds, spur their ambition, make them feel, as well as tell them, that they are men, and have as much right to hold up their heads in the light of day as you yourselves. Treat them kindly and with forbearance. Be patient with their shortcomings, and bear in mind the long ages of darkness and ignorance from which the valor of your arms has rescued them. If their intellects are feeble and their minds dark, all the more reason to teach them pleasantly—"line upon line and precept upon precept—here a little and there a little." The shadow of a gigantic crime has rested upon them for ages. Try, by your forbearance, your justice and your kindness, to redeem our humanity from the penalty, and theirs from the results, of this terrible sin which a great man has truly characterized as the "sum of all villainies."

You yourselves, too, can learn something. Some of the affairs in this command are not so good as they ought to be. You must teach yourselves and strive earnestly to reach the highest standard—for what an officer is, that will his men be. If your men see that you are vigilant, laborious and attentive to your duties, they will follow your good example; and if you are the opposite, they will follow your bad example, too. I have been among the colored troops in lower Louisiana; and, though I find some poor officers here, I found a great many poorer ones there. You are much superior to them.

I advise commanders of regiments to attend personally to the instruction of their subordinate officers, and to teach them from books, for, though well versed in the practical art of the soldier, many of them have never had an opportunity to become conversant with military books. It has been the practice with some of the most distinguished brigade and division commanders in the army to thus instruct their officers; and it is an excellent custom.

To the planters, I say, you are not here solely to make money. You are here for the good of the negroes, as well as for your own profit. One object in bringing you here is to have the women and children supported, and to relieve the Government of the burden of the support of the sick and infirm. You must see to this. You must feed your hands well—give them plenty of sound, wholesome food. Corn bread and bacon is not enough. Ample rations are provided for by your contract, and to that contract you will be strictly held. You must deal honestly with your hands, and pay them punctually. Remember that a full belly and a heavy purse are the conditions of a profitable servant. While using these laborers, too, you must strive to elevate them, and fit them to struggle with the obstacles they are to encounter in their new condition of life. Furnish them with schools, and encourage their going to church, and do all you can, both by precept and example, to elevate them in the scale of humanity. I have been to some plantations where I judge both the spirit and letter of the intent of the foundation of this institution are carried out; but I understand that there are those who evade their duties, and to those I can only say that if they do not do their duty cheerfully they will be made to.

To the laborers I say, you are to have work, to earn your bread by the sweat of your brows, and if you refuse to work you will eat no bread. There must be no idle people here, no drones. Some of you know doubtless, that in a beehive there is a class of bees called drones, because they do no work, and that after the honey is made those that have done the work kill all the drones and cast them out of the hive. Your fate will be that of the drones if you do as they do. Your tasks are light. There is not one who cannot finish his task and have some time left besides. You must render your employers a willing obedience—make them feel that you are interested in the work as well as themselves, and then you will establish that mutual confidence which is the strongest bond between employer and employed. When your employers want anything done that requires extra care and labor, they will choose those who are most devoted to their interests.

Fathers and mothers, remember that you are bound in wedlock by God himself. Marriage is no idle ceremony, no mere compact which may at any time be broken, but a sacred and holy ordinance which it is one of the highest of crimes to break or to disregard. "Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." No man is to run away from his wife, and no wife from her husband, at the caprice of the moment. They must live faithfully together till death parts them. There has been nothing in your previous education to teach you this. You have been compelled to live together in a manner which, among whites, would have been illegal, but as I believe you submitted unwillingly to this necessity, so now I trust you will take advantage of your newly-found freedom to enjoy the inestimable privilege of a virtuous, domestic life. Let mothers remember that they now have a new duty to perform in the education and rearing of their children. What a man is he generally owes to his mother, and the proudest recollection of many a man, who has borne a proud and celebrated name, is, "I had a good mother." Let your children live to bless the memory of their mothers, and when they grow up to a career of usefulness and honor, let yours be the happy consciousness that they owe it in part to you. The happiness and the great privilege of the family relation, which has so long been denied to most of you, will grow upon you more than ever, as you gradually learn that it is something of which the hand of man cannot rob you; and you will treasure it as the highest of all earthly blessings.

Above all, trust in God, whose power has led you out of the dark valley of Slavery into the pure sunlight of freedom, and whose boundless love is ready to do so much more for you and for us all, that no heart can conceive and no mind measure His beneficent care. Carry your sorrows and your sins to the foot of the cross, and in your hour of need and anguish call upon the blessed Savior for comfort and protection, for He will never fail to answer the prayer of an humble and a contrite heart. Your religious instincts are strong and controlling. Give them full rein. Do your whole duty to each other, and live in the fear and love of that God who reigns over all, and who, at the last day, will judge you and me and all of us, and give every one his just and exact reward."

AN EXHORTATION.

The General was listened to with the greatest attention and respect, and all would gladly have had him continue longer than the brief time he allowed himself. His words sank deep into the hearts of all present, and the day will long be remembered with the sincerest pleasure by all who were so fortunate as to be present. No words can convey an idea of the impressiveness and solemnity of the scene. After he had finished, a hymn was sung, and then the colored preacher of this district took advantage of the large congregation to give them a few words of exhortation. He was black as the ace of spades, but I challenge three-fourths of the white preachers in this, or any other country, to put more sound sense or good advice into five minutes' talk than he did. His language was forcible, clear, and, for the most part, grammatical. He had but little of the negro idiom or pronunciation. I have often heard excellent sermons from negroes, but never one exhibiting so much thought and character as this. He told his hearers not to delude themselves with the idea that they were no longer under a master—they had only changed their master. Everybody was subject to the law and must obey it. Everything must have a head. The plantation, the house, the steamboat, the army, and to obey that head was to obey the law; to disobey lawful commands was to disobey the law. While they praised God for their freedom, they must not forget to honor him by doing their duty. They must live honestly. "Honesty is the Christians mark," said he, and wound up by exhorting all to come to Christ, and reminding the soldiers that though they were in the army they need not think religion would be of no use to them. "Soldiers," said he, "when death comes to your bed, whether it comes to the tent, or to the field, or to the hospital, you are no account unless you've got religion. Your gun protects you now, but at the last day your gun won't do you no good."

After he had finished, the teacher above-mentioned also took advantage of the congregation to express himself. He was a genuine darkey, lingo and all, and made a good deal of sport. The principal thing that I remember is his allusion to something that he called a passage of Scripture, in which he said that it was prophesied that "de Souf should kiver de whole Norf, and den after dat de Norf would kiver de whole Souf, and now my beloved hearers look whar de Norf is now—way *down below Vicksburgh!*" He also wound up by informing his hearers that they had got to get religion if they wanted to save their souls. "If you want to go to heaven you must feed your soul, just de same as if you want to live you must feed your belly." Not a bad simile for a native of Congo.

Thus ended two hours as full of amusement and interest as any I ever passed in my life.

THE REVIEW.

MONDAY.

This letter is already so fearfully long that I fear you will scarcely grant me the space to describe the review of this afternoon. Gen. THOMAS having notified Gen. HAWKINS this morning that he would review the troops, the time was fixed for 4 o'clock this afternoon. There were three regiments—SHEPARD'S on the right, CRANDALL'S in the centre, and WOOD'S on the left—all strongly represented. There is no need of particularising. Suffice it to say, that they went through the preparatory movements remarkably well, and that they marched in review, by companies, as well as it could be done by any troops in this Department; and this is not only my opinion but that of all the competent judges who were on the ground. I heard Gen. THOMAS say that he had witnessed reviews that were by no means as good as this. By the way, let me give you the opinion of another very competent judge, Brig.-Gen. W. H. SMITH, formerly of the Thirteenth Ohio, who, on stopping at the landing a few minutes last night, came up and witnessed the dress parade of the First Arkansas, Col. WOOD. He said: "There is no regiment in this army that can perform a more creditable dress parade than that. It is as good as any I ever saw except the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. I used to think the Thirteenth Ohio could not be beaten, but the Seventy-ninth did it. This regiment is as good as mine." Remember that no soldier of the First Arkansas ever had a musket in his hand until a little over four months ago. The review of to-day, like every exhibition of the black troops in this Department, have made, either on parade or review, or in battle, reflected unbounded credit both on the troops and their commanding officers. It is a great comfort to know that the efficiency and excellence of negro soldiers is established beyond doubt or peradventure, and the only wonder is that this has been done as rapidly as it has surely.

J. A. W.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, La., November, 1863.

My letter describing the operation of the free labor plantation of Mr. BROTT, though longer than any sensible man ought to write at one time, was, nevertheless, to use a Hibernianism, full of omissions. Let me now sketch to your readers a few of the many interesting scenes I passed through, and endeavor to convey some idea of the many new thoughts and new facts that crowded my mind.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE NEGROES.

In this a great change has taken place, unless the accounts we have read in books and newspapers of the religious services of the negroes are infamous and wicked burlesques. Everything I see about the Southern negroes leads me to the conclusion that they have been systematically and uniformly underrated. Whether this has been intentional or not—a part of the great scheme of civilization through Africanization—I do not know, but so it is. I have attended several of the religious meetings of the negroes, and they are far more decent, thoughtful and Christian than many I have witnessed in the North. Go to a prayer meeting or a Sunday service in any Northern town, and listen to the bitter assaults and the malignant abuse the so-called religious teachers heap upon the devoted heads of their enemies, both the sons of Belial and the erring brethren of other denominations. I have heard even a celebrated divine occupy a whole hour with a sermon which not only contained no particle of religious teaching, but was filled with violent abuse and sweeping denunciation of a hostile sect. I have heard that such things are not uncommon. When I contrast the religious ceremonies (as they are called) of the Northern people, both among the educated and the lower classes, with such as I have seen among the negroes, the result is not so clearly against the negroes as I had supposed it would be.

To my mind the most beautiful and touching thing about their religious character is the utter absence of all theological maxims and ideas whatever, and the perfect purity and simplicity of their faith. The hopeful creatures, with a humility that far surpasses the highest wisdom of man, look on the Bible as a book of which it is not permitted to them to know the whole. The white man, they think, knows all about it, but the black man is limited to the understanding of a very small portion. While, therefore, they long intensely to comprehend the hidden mysteries, to look behind the vail which no man is permitted to raise, they accept with humble gratitude the simple truths which they can understand. Whether God is singular or numerical they don't know, nor did they ever hear the question raised. But they do know that Jesus Christ came into this world and lived here, and died an ignominious death for the special purpose of rescuing men from sin, and showing them the pathway to Heaven. They know this, and nothing more. The knotty questions, plausible doubts, theological points and historical stumbling-blocks that crowd on our minds at the mere statement of such a proposition, have no existence for them. They believe simply in the love of Christ, and they speak of Him and talk to Him with a familiarity that is absolutely startling. They pray as though they thought Christ himself was standing in the very room. While listening to their simple and practical exhortations I seem to be transported back to the days of the primitive Christians, when Christianity was not a mere belief nor a political creed, nor yet a profound faith only.

THEIR RELIGIOUS IMPRESSIONS.

I suppose that in time the negroes will get to be as absurd on this matter of religion as the whites are; but at present their faith is of the purest and simplest character. They arrive by intuition at a just comprehension of those truths which the tomes of ages have failed either to demonstrate or to disprove. Their religion affects their mode of life very certainly. Those who are professors of religion are, or try to be, better men and women than those who are not. They feel that their light is not set under a bushel, and though they are sincerely sorry for them, they do not absolutely hate, as our people do, the unfortunates who have clung to their idols. They are the only people I ever met whose religion reacted on their daily life. This is not a sign of cultivation, nor of advanced civilization, but it proves them possessed of very high traits of character.

Their preachers are, of course, very rude and uncultivated, and, so far as I can judge, they have but little acquaintance with the Bible, for they make horrible work whenever they attempt to quote Scripture. But they all have considerable ability, and some are very superior men. They all, too, throw their influence, which is very great, on the right side. They seem to have a full appreciation of the difficulties that beset the path of their race in its progress and development under the new conditions of life. It is false to say that the negro's only idea of freedom is idleness. They have, one and all, a keen and profound sense of the relation they now hold to the whites, and of the crisis in the history of their race through which they are now passing. The preachers reflect their sentiments at the same time that they guide their minds; and the invariable exhortation is to stand fast, and persevere through all discouragements, trusting to God to bring about a better time by and by. Thus they are being educated and fitted for their new relations.

Their religious services are sometimes very impressive. I once heard a prayer and chant mingled together, which was not surpassed by anything I ever listened to for solemnity and power. The chant was in a minor key and ended with a sort of wail, which, sounded in unison by both male and female voices, thrilled the audience like voice from the spirit world. I never heard anything so strange and wild. It checked entirely all disposition to smile at the uncouth language and odd expressions of the preacher, and left the mind impressed almost painfully. They invariably remember in their prayers the President of the United States and all in power, and all Generals and Captains in the Union army. This petition is never omitted. One performance is extremely ridiculous, and the better and more intelligent part of them are evidently ashamed of it. It is always commenced by the women. Some one, generally an oldish and not particularly well-favored party, starts by seizing the two persons nearest her by the hands and working their arms slowly up and down, after the manner of a pump handle. After about one minute of this exercise she rises deliberately on her toes and sinks, with a sort of jerk, into a spasmodic and very ungraceful courtesy. This being repeated three times, she passes on, and "*da capo*." By the time a dozen or so are fairly at work the scene is inexpressibly ludicrous. I never saw this but once, for it is not very common.

SOCIAL LIFE.

The domestic instincts of the negro race are strong, notwithstanding the systematic effort that has been made, for two whole generations, to crush them out entirely. It is a wonder that the smallest vestige of them remains. But appearances seem to indicate that as soon as they begin to feel that there will be some stability in their married relations, they will be faithful and true to each other in all the domestic relations. The women are far better than the men,—as they are everywhere. Let me give you a single instance: I was sitting in the tent of Gen. HAWKINS, who commands in this district, when the Adjutant came and informed him that he had a divorce case on hand. The woman wanted to leave the man, and the man preferred she should stay. He protested that he had done everything he could for her comfort, having good quarters and plenty to eat. But the woman said she didn't care for that—she could take care of herself—she would stay by a man she loved if he hadn't but half a blanket, but she would not stay with a man she didn't love, and she didn't love this man. As they had never been legally married, (like a great many couples who live faithfully together,) the General told the man to go his way and let her alone to go where she pleased. The man was a perfect old rascal, and she had probably found it out. But could any woman place her allegiance to her lord and master on higher grounds? They are very fond of their children, and will sacrifice everything for their welfare, and to keep them near themselves. The soldiers, whose wives live near them, as many do, lavish all their money on their better halves, and among the women it is quite a matter of pride to be a soldier's wife.

There are many funny incidents growing out of their changed relations toward their late masters. They appreciate very clearly the difference between "then" and "now." They have already begun to put on airs and assert their rights. The women are "ladies." They were never so called before. It used to be "my ole woman;" now it is "my lady"—and the employers are called "women;" precisely according to the fashion in New-York City, where the Irish servant girls use the same phraseology. "There's a woman up in the avenue wants to hire help, and I know a lady who would go; but the woman only pays two dollars and a half, and the lady I know won't go for any such money." Such little vanities are very pardonable among those who have so little to be proud of. The negroes like to spend their own money. They don't like the wholesale way of dealing articles out to them. It seems to mark them as dependent, and they prefer to take their own money and spend it for themselves. They are great hands for trading among each other, and they are very sharp, too. They hire their own preachers and school teachers. The price of schooling is twenty-five cents a head a month, and I know one sharp old girl who makes her own husband pay every month for the schooling of his own son.

After all, the more I see of this people the more I feel that we are greatly mistaken in never speaking nor thinking of them except in the light of that miserable word "nigger," with all the prejudice and passion of party and class that hang about it, which has done more than any one thing to distort the ideas of our people on the question of Freedom or Slavery for the blacks. The man who invented that word deserves a diploma from the devil. The more we can bring ourselves to treat them exactly as we do whites, to apply in our dealings with them precisely the same principles of business and of legislation, the nearer we shall come to a correct basis of arrangement of the present disorganized state of society and labor, and the more we yield to that "nigger" prejudice which is born in every American, the greater our danger of lapsing toward the errors and the crimes that have produced the rebellion. Either extreme will be bad; but we shall find that the true principle lies much nearer the side of complete individual freedom and abrogation of all manner of tutelage and outside interference than we now imagine.

J. A. W.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, La., November, 1863.

THE GOVERMENT PLANTATIONS.

I have now been at this place ten days, and, though my time has been much occupied with other duties, have been able to take a few notes and to observe superficially, at least, the operation of the system of labor that has been inaugurated and is being carried out here by the Government. The principal point of interest is the bearing the system has upon the great question of free negro labor. And I may say in advance that the results are most gratifying and conclusive, and prove beyond a doubt that *the negro not only will work for wages, but is glad to have the chance; that he will save his money and spend it with a good deal of judgment, and that he looks forward to the improvement of his fortunes.* In the letter I wrote you from New-Orleans I gave a partial account of the condition of the blacks in the Department of the Gulf, where there are many obstacles and discouragements to be met, and where the conditions under which they live and labor are very much the same that they will hereafter be when all legislation on the subject is stopped and every man, black as well as white, stands on his own bottom. Here the fundamental conditions are quite different, and the peculiar circumstances have been so unfortunate as to test to the utmost extent the capacity and the perseverance of the colored people; but they have shown the same qualities of industry and thrift, and the same determination to elevate themselves and to prove that they can become a self-supporting people. There are many who are lazy and shiftless, and such can be found in any community; but in spite of these, I can see clear and unequivocal indications that, as a race, they possess the higher qualities of character to a degree that will insure their future prosperity, notwithstanding the peculiar disadvantages they labor under on account of their color, provided they are let alone and given a fair chance in the world.

I will now endeavor to give, as briefly as possible, an idea of the system followed at this place, of the results of that system, and the difficulties under which it has been administered.

THE SYSTEM.

An order, dated Milliken's Bend, La., April 10, 1863, issued by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, sets forth in a few words the objects and purposes of the Government in establishing this system. The following is the order:

"1. The Government of the United States, in order to secure the safety of commerce and navigation on the Mississippi River, have determined to locate on and near its bank, a loyal population, who will protect (instead of destroying, as is now done,) the freedom of commercial intercourse on this great 'inland sea.' That this policy may the more speedily receive its initiation, GEORGE B. FIELD, Capt. A. E. STRICKLE and Rev. L. S. LIVERMORE are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to superintend the letting of plantations to persons of proper character and qualifications, and to see that the mutual obligations between the negroes and their employers, or superintendents, shall be faithfully performed; to attend, in some measure to their moral and intellectual wants; and generally to carry out the policy of the Government regarding the negroes that are to be put to agricultural pursuits.

II. It being deemed the best policy, as far as possible, to make the employment and subsistence of negroes a matter to be left to private enterprise, plantations will be placed in possession of such persons as the Commissioners shall deem of good character and pecuniary responsibility, and in lieu of rent, a tax will be collected upon the product of the land, payable to such agents as the Treasury Department shall designate—care being taken to secure, as far as possible, the just rights of employer and employed. In all cases the negroes will be furnished with enough clothing for comfort, in advance of their earnings, in consequence of their present extreme destitution; and in no case will negroes be subjected to corporeal punishment by the lash, or other cruel and unusual modes.

III. Upon entering into the occupancy of plantations, Inspectors will visit each plantation and take an inventory of all property upon the estate. Crops yet ungathered will be turned over to be gathered by the lessee, upon such terms as shall secure to the Government its fair share; while all movable property, stock, grain, &c., will be taken possession of by the Government, or sold to the lessee, if he desire, at their appraised value, payable out of the proceeds of the plantation in the Fall—the appraisers to be appointed by the Commissioners, unless otherwise designated by the Government.

IV. After the lessee shall have taken possession of the plantation, as many negroes, of average quality, as he may desire, shall be turned over to him, upon the order of the Commissioners; the lessees entering into bonds to employ them until the 1st of February, 1864, and to feed, clothe and treat humanely all the negroes thus turned over, (the clothing to be deducted from their wages, and to be furnished at cost.)

V. If it shall be found impracticable, (in consequence of the lateness of the season,) to find persons of sufficient character and responsibility to give employment to all the negroes coming within the lines of the army, the Commissioners may appoint superintendents, under whose supervision the soil may be cultivated for the exclusive benefit of the Government, or may have the plantations worked upon such terms as, in their judgment, shall be best adopted to the welfare of the negroes, taking care that, in all plans adopted, the negroes shall be self-sustaining, and not become a charge upon the Government.

VI. The wages to be paid for labor shall be as follows: For able-bodied men, over fifteen years of age, seven dollars (7) dollars per month; for able-bodied women, over fifteen years of age, five (5) dollars per month; for children between the ages of twelve and fifteen, half price; children under twelve years of age shall not be used as field-hands; and families must be kept together, when they so desire. The tax on the product of the plantation, in lieu of rent, shall be at the rate of two (2) dollars per bale of four hundred (400) pounds of cotton, and five (5) cents per bushel of corn and potatoes.

VII.—Whilst military protection will not be guaranteed for the safety of persons engaged in cultivating the soil, yet all troops will be required to give protection, when it can be done without injury to the service; and it is confidently believed that the military organization of the negroes will afford all the protection necessary.

VIII.—Commanders of the army will render the Commissioners such military assistance as may be necessary—without injury to the service—for the execution of their duties. The Commissioners will report their proceedings to the Secretary of War every two weeks.

Given under my hand, at Milliken's Bend, La., April 10, 1863, by authority of instructions from the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.

This is the whole thing in a nutshell—to protect the commerce of the river and to employ the negroes. All other results are collateral. None were anticipated. The season was very late and it was hardly expected that capitalists could be found who would be willing to invest their money so near the enemy, and run the double risk of a poor crop and the attacks of guerrillas. But such is the magic charm of cotton that a considerable number of persons have been found to invest their capital in the venture. The district now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners is very large—extending from Helena, Ark., to Natchez, Miss., but the only section where much has been done is from Lake Providence to Milliken's Bend, an extent of about fifty miles of the river bank. Between these points 45 plantations have been leased some to resident owners, some to Northern men and 15 to negroes. Every encouragement has been given to the development of individual industry and capital. No associations have been formed which, by combining, might be able to control the laboring population, or dictate their own terms, or establish their own theory of conducting the institution. It is true their rate of wages is fixed, but this is simply a minimum. There is nothing in the contract that forbids a man paying more if he chooses. He may have a scale of wages graduated according to the ability of his hands, or he may, (as nearly all do,) stop their wages during the cotton-picking season, and pay them by the hundred pounds. The amount picked varies from 100 to 600 pounds a day, according to the state of the crop and the skillfulness of the picker. The price paid is from fifty cents to a dollar a hundred. No applicant for a plantation has been denied, provided he could prove his loyalty and show a reasonable probability of his being able to carry out his contracts with the Government and with the negroes. Every man has been compelled to invest cash in the undertaking, and to save his money he has, of course, been obliged to give the business his personal attention. There has been no credit whatever except for rent, and that comes out of the first cotton marketed. Among the resident owners who have leased plantations there have been partial failures in the fulfillment of their contract, but these have been owing to unavoidable circumstances, which I shall presently relate, or to wants of a personal character which could not have been foreseen.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACTS.

The contract made with the lessees obliges them to employ one able-bodied laborer to every eight acres, and also to subsist and lodge a certain proportion of infirm persons and children. The usual proportion of slaves was one to every ten or twelve acres, thus reducing the expenses of maintenance twenty five or fifty per cent. below what it is now. All these hands would, but for the plantation system, be a burden on the Government. At present they are supported by private parties. The lessees are bound to pay their hands every month, and to furnish them certain specified rations. As to this part of the contract, there has been a good deal of failure. For a long time it was impossible to procure anything more than corn meal and bacon. The raid of the rebels which destroyed a vast amount of cotton, and drove away almost everybody, black as well as white, and the consequent difficulty in procuring supplies, have disorganized everything so much that a strict performance of the contract has been impossible, and though there have been, of course, some cases of willful neglect, much of it has been unavoidable. But the Commissioners have thus far taken care, and in future will take care, to provide, out of the first shipments of cotton, for the payment of the negroes in full, and security for their wages up to the first of February, 1863, when the leases expire. A draft, drawn by them, accompanies all the cotton shipped, and none can be shipped without their permits.

NEGRO LESSEES.

Fifteen plantations are leased to negroes, and as far as I can learn, the cotton on these is more abundant than on any of the others. One of these plantations is operated by two men, SANCHO and JACKSON, who employ fifty hands. They have done very well and will make about forty bales of cotton—worth $10,000. This will set them up for next year. Other negro lessees will make from five to twenty bales, by which they will net a snug sum. They feel very proud of their success, and are anxious to buy lands next year and own cotton farms of their own. They prefer to take small lots and employ only a few hands. The general rule is, that negroes are very hard on those of their own race who are under them, but if it be correct, the case of SANCHO and JACKSON is an exception, for the hands employed by them are perfectly satisfied. On some of the other plantations where they have been well treated, the negroes are so well satisfied with their lot, that they are anxious to remain with the same employer next year, and go wherever he goes. Though their wages are low, they are content to work at that price rather than not work at all. On other plantations where they have been neglected, ill fed and not paid regularly, they are dissatisfied and complain very bitterly. Of course you cannot make honest men, nor can you by any system banish oppression and injustice from the world. Some men will be scoundrels in spite of all that can be done.

THE DISADVANTAGES AND DISCOURAGEMENTS under which both planters and negroes have labored during the past season, have been so overwhelming that it is a wonder that anything at all has been accomplished. In the first place, work was begun late. Plowing should have commenced in February. Nothing was done until late in April, and much of the cotton did not come up until June. In the second place, the army worm was very destructive. Hundreds and hundreds of acres have been destroyed. I have ridden for miles through cotton fields on which not a green leaf was to be seen. In the third place, the rebels made a very extensive raid on the 28th of June, which had the effect to break up and disorganize everything. Planters and negroes ran away, and some of them have not been heard of since. They may be running yet for aught anyone can tell. The guerrillas burned the quarters and gin houses of some of the finest plantations, and destroyed all the cotton they could. But the property they could destroy was of little account compared to the fright they created and the great scare which took entire possession of nearly everybody for fifty miles around. A few planters staid at home, and where the planter staid his negroes staid with him. A few negroes also remained to look after their crops, and they have been richly repaid for their courage and good sense. But nearly everybody "skedaddled" in the most ridiculous manner. Now, it happened most unfortunately that the time when this panic occurred was a critical period of the growth of the cotton. A week's neglect ruined it, and allowed grass and weeds to grow so luxuriantly that the cotton was literally crushed out of existence. The plow and the hoe would have prevented this. There are hundreds of acres planted in cotton, where you may see a few scattering plants, a foot or so in height, peeping up amid the thick, bushy grass that surrounds them, and they are all that remain of cotton fields that, but for the neglect, would have been worth many thousands of dollars. We can now see that this neglect should never have happened, but it is much easier to criticise these things after we have had time to reflect and to learn all the circumstances, than it is to prevent them. Anybody can find fault, but few have the nerve and the sagacity to act with judgment in sudden emergencies. Nothing but the inherent strength of the system saved it; and this strength consisted in the investment of private capital, the refusal of all aid from the Government, except such military protection as the exigencies of the service would permit and the enormous value of the crop to be raised.

This raid was mischievous in other respects. It created a feeling of insecurity that necessarily had a bad effect on the negroes, and upon their disposition to labor. They felt unsettled and timorous. Then, every planter makes a poor mouth about "the raid." "He would have made a fortune, but now he is going to lose all he has invested." Some of the rascals are making this an excuse for not paying their negroes promptly and feeding them well, when the truth is there is not one of them who will not more than clear himself, while many will make handsome sums of money. But there is no denying that an enormous amount of property was destroyed, and some of the planters have really been unable to meet their obligations, when if there had been no disturbances, and no army worm, they would have been in much better condition.

There is and has been a great deal of discontent and grumbling among all classes, and there has also been a great deal of suffering. Scarcely any of the negroes on the plantations hereabouts were raised in this immediate part of the country. All have come from Mississippi and from the back country. Perhaps the most marked trait in the negro character is his love of home and of the localities to which he is accustomed. They all pine for their homes. They long for the old quarters they have lived in; for the old woods they have roamed in, and the old fields they have tilled. The surgeons in charge of contraband camps tell me that a great many of them actually die from home-sickness, or, in scientific language, nostalgia. They get thinking of their old homes and if they have left their families, or any part of them behind, they long to see them, and so they become depressed in spirits and yield readily to the first attack of disease, or succumb to the depression alone. The negroes here are at work and earning wages, and they are not so liable to sickness, but many of them when they first came were compelled to lie for several days on the levee in the cold and rain. There was no shelter for them. They came by hundreds to seek the protection of our troops. Many of them necessarily died from exposure, and the memory of those days of suffering and death still lingers among them. Under these circumstances it is irrevitable that there should be a great deal of discontent and complaint among the negroes. They are in a strange place among strangers. They are unsettled, and know not where they may be the next year. They are uncertain of their future, and I have been surprised beyond measure at the pertinacity, the hopefulness, and the determination that exists among them. The very fact that they have existed during this season and made such progress in fitting themselves for a state of freedom is proof conclusive of an energy, a vitality, and a strength of character that very few people, either North or South, ever supposed they would exhibit.

THE RESULTS

of this whole plantation system may be summed up in very few words. First, it has been proved that the negro will work for wages, and, even in the face of the most discouraging disasters, make great profits both for himself and his employers. Second, it has proved that Northern men, who know nothing about cotton planting, but who have ordinary business capacity and perseverance, can take plantations and carry them on just as profitably, and even more so, than ever was done before. At the present prices of cotton there is enormous wealth in all this country if it can only be brought out. California never produced $250 a year to the acre. This country can do it and will do it for every acre that is tilled and carefully cultivated. The present system of labor produces more than the system of Slavery did, and it is entirely free from the danger of interruption and the expense that attended Slavery.

What more can be asked? Is not the future of this country written down in these two facts? The soldiers of the army who have marched from Cairo to Natchez are fascinated by the country they have passed over. The delicious climate, the fruitful soil and the valuable crops that it will produce, are enough to excite the ambition and enlist the energies of any one. Northern men, and they alone can manage the negroes, who will not work for their old masters, nor under their old overseers. Those who have been accustomed to the negro in a state of Slavery are utterly unfitted to manage him in a state of freedom. They cannot, by any possibility, bring themselves into that state of feeling toward them that is necessary to their management. They look upon them as "niggers," and cannot conceive of their having rights like the rest of mankind. This feeling of contempt the negro perceives by an unerring instinct, and he will never trust any man that he believes entertains the old feelings toward his race. This has been proved in many instances, and there is no doubt about it.

There are, therefore, the greatest inducements for farmers and capitalists, both large and small, to emigrate from the North and occupy the banks of the Mississippi River. There is an abundance of abandoned land; they can protect themselves against guerrillas, and at the same time protect the commerce of the river. They can obtain all the labor they are able to pay for, and if they have only their own hands, they can earn a good deal more than any crop in the North could possibly pay them. They will receive every encouragement from the Government, and all the protection consistent with the exigencies of the service. They will be allowed to arm their own negroes, and by so doing can combine together and organize a resident army all along the banks of the river. No guerrillas will ever attack them when they learn that they are armed and on the watch, except in such force that their approach could easily be made known in time to make preparations for defence. If the real state of things in this country could be known, I believe the whole farming population of the North would flock here *en masse*. The same people that were willing to risk their lives and fortunes on the plains of the West and among the golden sands of California will be only too glad to try their luck on the cotton and sugar plantations of the South.

I cannot bring within the compass of a single letter one-half the information I have gained in my visit to this place. I have only endeavored to show the practical operation of the system that has been inaugurated here by the Government, and show how the negroes work as freedmen, and further to indicate what appears to be the probable future of the country under the changed conditions which have been brought about by the rebellion and the war. He who runs may read. There are more fortunes in the South than have ever been lost here, but it will take Northern enterprise and Northern energy to make them.

J. A. W.

PERSONAL.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Nov. 23, has these items:

"Gen. Cox and Staff have not returned from Sandusky. Gen. Rosecrans is expected in the city this week. Gen. Lew Wallace is in New-York, awaiting orders. Gen. McCook is at the Burnet House. Capt. James W. Conine, of Gen. Cox's Staff, has been commissioned Colonel of the Fifth United States Colored regiment, which has been in camp at Delaware, this State. The Colonel entered the service at the beginning of the war as Adjutant of the Second Kentucky."

—Attorney-General Bates has made a decision adverse to the claims of the widow of Aaron Burr for pension money since his death. They were married in 1833, were divorced in New-York 1835 for his bad conduct, and he died in 1836. The statutes of New-York (as held by the Court of Appeals of that State) provide that the wife shall not lose rights to the husband's estate where the divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* was decreed for his conduct; but Attorney-General Bates decides that said statutes are not a law in the case for the action of the General Government, but the case must be adjudged upon common law principles.

—The wife of Gen. Osterhaus died Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, at her residence in St. Louis. The General is absent in the field. His sad bereavement was telegraphed him. Mrs. Osterhaus leaves five children. The public will sympathize with the gallant soldier in this, his great affliction.

—W. W. Halleck, the brother of Gen. Halleck, who was nominated for Assembly in the Third Assembly District of Oneida County, New-York, was defeated by the Republican candidate.

—Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene, who was severely wounded in the face in the battle of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, has arrived in Georgetown, D. C. His wound is doing well.

—A sister of Gen. Grant was married in Covington, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, a few days ago, to a clergyman of the Methodist Church.

—Maj.-Gen. Hunter arrived in Cincinnati on Nov. 4, from the East. His destination is contraband.

—It is stated in some of the Western papers that Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace is to preside at the McCook and Crittenden Court of Inquiry.

—The wife of Maj.-Gen. A. P. Hovey died at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, on November 17.

—Gen. Rosecrans was forty-four years old on the 6th inst.

—Maj.-Gen. Buell is in Indianapolis.

THE REBEL INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Truth Regarding Some Important Historical Facts.

A book, entitled *Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburgh*, by Dr. JACOBS, of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh, has made its appearance, and is circulating somewhat in the Army of the Potomac. Regarding the battle of Gettysburgh, it contains several serious errors, which the following letter emphatically corrects, and gives to the world a piece of eloquent history, yet imperfectly known outside of military circles:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA.,
Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobs, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh:

DEAR SIR: My attention has recently been called to a publication from your pen, entitled "Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburgh." As a matter of history I desire to point out to you an important error, which you doubtless have unintentionally made in your attributing the honor of repulsing the enemy, and securing the possession of "Round Top" or "Little Round Top" Hill, to the Pennsylvania Reserves.

I quote the following from your "Notes," pages 33, 34, and 37:

"At 6 P. M. Gen. CRAWFORD's division of the Fifth corps, consisting of two brigades of Pennsylvania Reserves, having until this time been held in reserve, went into a charge with a terrific shout, and drove the rebels down the rocky front of that hill, across the valley below, and over the next hill into the woods beyond, taking three hundred prisoners. This was the favorable moment, and the whole rebel column was forced to retire. In this charge the rebel Gen. BARKSDALE fell, on the hill opposite Little Round Top. Our left was saved from disaster; the fight on that part of our lines was gloriously ended for the day, and Little Round Top was ours." * * * *

"The front of this our men immediately began to cover with a network of breastworks, and on the summit they placed twelve 30-pound Parrott guns. When the next morning dawned, it was a second Gibraltar." * * * * * * * * * * * *

"At about 6 P. M. it is true, we heard 'cheering' different from that which had so often fallen dolefully upon our ears, and some of the rebels said to each other, 'Listen! the Yankees are cheering.' But whilst this, which we afterward found to have been the cheering of Gen. CRAWFORD's men as they charged and drove the rebels down the face of Little Round Top," &c., &c.

This reflects credit upon the fancy and imagination, but it is not history. On the second day of the battle at Gettysburgh, the Fifth corps, which had arrived upon the field after a night's march from Hanover at about 7 o'clock in the morning, was held in reserve until the arrival of the Sixth, which was to relieve it. On the arrival of this corps, the Fifth was ordered to the front to support Gen. SICKLES. While the corps was moving rapidly to the front, the design of the enemy became more apparent. It was evident that he was suddenly massing his troops on the extreme left of our line, for the purpose of turning our flank. To guard against the successful execution of this design, the line on the left was prolonged, and the Third brigade (commanded by one of Pennsylvania's most accomplished and gallant officers—the lamented Gen. VINCENT) was hastily detached from Gen. BARNES' division, of the Fifth corps, and ordered to the extreme left. This brigade was composed of the Sixteenth Michigan, Forty-fourth New-York, Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Twentieth Maine. The Sixteenth Michigan and the Forty-fourth New-York went into position on nearly a direct prolongation of the line of battle, while the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Twentieth Maine, taking advantage of the nature of the ground, and a ledge of rocks formed on the left, and at nearly a right angle with the line, fronting toward Round Top Hill. Hence these four regiments were in such a position that they completely covered any approach to this hill by any part of our forces. They must have either been forced from their position by the enemy in front, or the Pennsylvania Reserves, in their zeal, must have charged over them. However, nothing of this nature occurred. No troops save those of the enemy were in front of these four regiments, from the commencement of the second day's struggle till 10 o'clock the next morning, when they were relieved by the First brigade of Gen. BARNES' division.

I resume the narrative. Scarcely had the Third brigade secured its position, before it was vigorously attacked by Gen. HOOD's entire division. These four regiments alone withstood the brunt of this attack. The struggle lasted two hours. In the midst of the conflict the commanding officer of the brigade fell, mortally wounded. The officer next in command continued the struggle. These brigades of Gen. HOOD's division charged in rapid succession. At each assault they were repulsed with fearful loss. Nearly three hundred of their dead and a thousand of their wounded covered the ground in front of the four regiments. At length the attacks of the enemy's columns became weaker and weaker. Their best blood had been wasted, their best courage expended in vain. For a while these columns ceased firing, and stretched themselves behind the rocks, panting for breath. While the enemy's forces in front were thus resting, a fresh brigade of his troops came down from the summit of the mountain like a cloud, and poured its dense fire upon the ranks of the Twentieth Maine and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania. This was the most critical moment of the day to the left of our line. Col. CHAMBERLAIN, commanding the Twentieth Maine, ordered his regiment to charge, and, after a desperate struggle, he repulsed the enemy at every point. The importance of permanently dislodging the enemy from this mountain called Round-Top Hill, induced the commanding officer to send to Gen. SYKES for reinforcements to support this brigade in this endeavor. The great value of this position history will not fail to recognize. Gen. SYKES promptly sent a brigade of five regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under the command of Col. FISHER, to act as this support. Three of these regiments were formed in the rear of the Twentieth Maine and Eighty-third Pennsylvania. This line had scarcely been formed, when the Twentieth Maine was ordered to charge and take the hill. As no time was to be lost, and as any change of position of the balance of the Third brigade might prove hazardous, the two remaining regiments of the Reserves were ordered to support the Twentieth Maine. But so rapidly and gallantly did Col. CHAMBERLAIN lead his regiment to the charge, that he swept at the point of the bayonet the enemy from the hill, and took permanent possession of the same before the supporting force could render him any material assistance. During the night the Eighty-third Pennsylvania was ordered to Col. CHAMBERLAIN's support, and before morning the soldiers of both brigades had made the position impregnable, by throwing up massive breastworks of stone. Thursday essentially ended the struggle on the left. The prisoners taken this day by the Third brigade were over 500 in number, including two Colonels and fifteen commissioned officers, and over 1,200 stand of arms belonging to the enemy were captured. Its loss was nearly 50 per cent. in killed and wounded.

These are briefly the facts in regard to securing possession of this important position on the 2d of July last, which are more fully set forth in the official reports of that battle. I trust, upon a careful examination of those reports, you will readily perceive that truth, and the impartiality of history, demand a correction of your "Notes." Regard for the memory of the dead, and respect for the bravery of the living, alike demand the correction. I have thus, in a public manner, taken the liberty of addressing you, because your name lends an historical value to your statements, and also because any facts in regard to this great battle are of the utmost importance—a battle which resolved the greatest political problem of this age and of all ages to come—a problem no less than whether the United States should be all free or all slave—whether the flag of oppression should flaunt in every breeze, or the banner of freedom, in the name of Christ, be set up forever throughout the land.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES C. RICE,
Brigadier-General Com'g Second Brigade.

OSWEGO TIMES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—The Oswego *Times* says Hon. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN has manifested a disposition to crush that paper out, and holding a chattel mortgage on the material, he at first refused the tender of the money due, and closed upon the office. On Friday last the parties who pretended to buy under the mortgage appeared in strong force, with machinists to take down the presses and material, but the corps editorial, with reinforcements, intrenched themselves behind the doors, when a severe skirmish ensued. No lives were lost, but somebody got badly kicked, and four gentlemen of the *Times* were brought before the Recorder for assault and battery, who held them to bail for $100 each. The paper was issued on Saturday as usual, and the *Times* of that day remarks: "Thus far we remain masters of the situation. What may happen next in the progress of the siege we cannot say, but we assure our friends that our position is impregnable, and the garrison in the best of spirits, confident of success."

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THE WESTERN VICTORY.

Confirmation of the Glorious News.

BRAGG'S OVERWHELMING DEFEAT.

His Army Crumbling Away and Surrendering by Squads.

The Rebel Troops Cannot be Made to Rally.

IMMENSE ADDITIONS TO OUR CAPTURES.

Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon in Our Hands.

Brilliant Raid Upon the East Tennessee Railroad.

Longstreet's Communication Cut and His Force in Imminent Peril.

General Grant Vigorously Following the Panic-Stricken Mob.

OUR LOSS NOT OVER THREE THOUSAND.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27—10 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The situation to-night is highly satisfactory. Gens. HOOKER's, PALMER's and SHERMAN's commands are nearly 10 miles beyond Chickamunga Creek in pursuit of the crumbling army of BRAGG, who is making every effort to escape our advance near Dayton.

In a sharp fight this morning Gen. PALMER's advance took four guns and 300 prisoners.

Gen. SHERMAN is reported to have advanced from Tyre Station, on our left, to-day, and cut off 2,000 rebels.

The road along which BRAGG is retreating is lined with caissons, wagons, commissary and medical stores.

The prisoners say that it is impossible for the rebel leaders to make their troops stand.

Col. LANG's cavalry command returned from a raid to the East Tennessee Railroad to-night. They destroyed the road fifteen miles above and below Cleveland; they burned a rebel foundry at Cleveland where large quantities of munitions of war are stored; one hundred wagons loaded with baggage, and captured thirty prisoners.

Col. LANG was attacked, subsequently, by a superior force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, but succeeded in bringing his prisoners off.

[NOTE.—This raid completely isolates LONGSTREET's command, and renders a junction with BRAGG next to impossible.—ED. TIMES.]

Our loss in the three days' fight will not exceed three thousand.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN has arrived.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27.

This glorious army is already again on the march in pursuit of the flying and panic-stricken enemy, though we are hardly yet in at the first gray of the dawn.

Yesterday's work was even more complete than that of the day before.

Everywhere our admirable troops went ahead, often at the "double quick."

They captured bodies of the enemy in hundreds, if not in thousands.

The aggregate number of prisoners we thus took yesterday, it is believed, is much greater than our captures of men on the day before.

The army of the enemy is certainly destroyed.

Whenever we reach portions of the rebel army in arms, they instantly throw them down and scatter like frightened sheep, leaving all their stragglers near by, their large number of discontented who desire to be taken in, and their wounded, in our hands.

They also, in the same manner, abandon their artillery, ammunition and transportation wagons, caissons, knapsacks, and everything that can possibly impede their flight.

In this way sufficiently more of their artillery fell into our hands, yesterday, to swell the total number of pieces taken up to sixty.

Before our troops stopped for rest for the night their progress was everywhere lighted by the large fires from the enemy's stores, to all descriptions of which they applied the torch to prevent them from falling into our hands.

They also burned all the bridges they had time to fire before we were upon them, in the hope of thus delaying the impetuosity of the pursuit.

What is now left of BRAGG's boasted army is but a panic-stricken mob rushing like a herd of frightened buffaloes, and apparently perfectly incapable of making any further resistance.

THE GREAT WEEK OF THE WAR.

Grant's Victory at Chattanooga.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF OPERATIONS—DISPATCHES FROM GENS. GRANT AND THOMAS.

The operations at Chattanooga during the present week have been of such all-absorbing interest, and the details have been so meagre, that we reproduce, in consecutive form, the official dispatches of Gens. GRANT and THOMAS. They comprise a brief and modest, but very eloquent history of the completest victory of the war:

FIRST DISPATCH—FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 24—12 M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, Gen. GRANGER's and Gen. PALMER's corps, supported by Gen. HOWARD's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citer's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about 100 enlisted men.

Our loss is about 111.

To-day Gen. HOOKER, in command of Gen. GEARY's division, Twelfth corps; Gen. OSTERHAUS' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night; but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success so far has been complete and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

SECOND DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The fighting to-day progressed favorably.

Gen. SHERMAN carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek.

The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

Gen. HOOKER reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THIRD DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, *I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg.*

Lookout Mountain Top—all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire—have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH—FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning.

The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected.

Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

(Signed.) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

FIFTH DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27—1 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The Situation at Knoxville.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BURNSIDE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

We have some reports from Knoxville which seem to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE is perfectly secure in his position. The rebel cavalry are now in the country lying between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, but no damage has been done to our communications with Gen. BURNSIDE as yet.

Gen. LONGSTREET has not yet made a heavy assault upon the city, but seems to be anxious to secure prominent positions for his batteries, so that he can command the place from different points, and demand a capitulation.

He acts as if his force was not sufficient to hazard a heavy battle under existing circumstances.

A column is already in motion for the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE, under Gen. WILCOX, and reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as practicable.

Parson BROWNLOW is in the interior, and is working hard to keep open communication with the army.

No fears are entertained here for the ultimate result, especially in view of our great victories near Chattanooga.

Disaster on the Mississippi.

THE STEAMER TELEGRAPH, NO. 3, SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Telegraph, No.* 3, bound from Cairo to Memphis, sunk at Osceola on Monday. She had 4,000 sacks of Government grain on board and a number of passengers. Three negroes were drowned. Two of the crew were scalded. There were no casualties among the passengers. The vessel lies with seven feet of water in her lower decks. She will doubtless be raised.

The Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived up at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded to New-York by the train which leaves here at 8½ o'clock this evening, and which is due there at about 6 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The Baltimore American Relief Fund.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Baltimore *American* Relief Fund shipped to-day 34 barrels for Richmond, as follows: 20 barrels of soda crackers, 10 barrels smoked beef, 2 barrels of Bologna sausages, and 2 barrels of pickled onions.

The Election in New-Haven—Success of the Union Ticket.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Nov. 27.

The New-Haven town election occurred to-day, and has resulted in the success of the Union ticket by a majority of 115—a change of 620 since last Fall, when the Democrats carried the town by over 500 majority on a much lighter total vote.

Death of the Inventor of "Greek Fire."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 27.

LEVI SHORT, the inventor of the celebrated "Greek Fire," died in this city yesterday.

The U. S. Steamer Lancaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster* sailed yesterday on a cruise.

Volunteer Meeting at Bridgeport.

A public meeting is called in Bridgeport, Conn., for Monday night next, which will be addressed by Ex-Gov. NOBLE, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, S. H. WALES, Esq., P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and others. The object is to fill up the quota of volunteers from that town. The citizens are determined this shall be done without delay.

MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Meade Vigorously Advancing on Lee.

The Rapidan Successfully Crossed at Three Places.

The Enemy Makes Little Resistance.

A Column Pushing Forward to Orange Court-House.

A BATTLE COMMENCED YESTERDAY

INCESSANT CANNONADING ALL DAY.

THE TROOPS IN JUBILANT SPIRITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

E. A. PAUL writes the following:

GERMANNA FORD, Thursday, Nov. 26—12 M.

The whole army is now crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germanna and Jacobs' Fords. There was a little skirmishing at Culpepper Ford and at Jacobs' Mills Ford; but not enough to christen it a resistance, the rebel pickets retiring as we advanced.

The enemy had erected very strong works opposite Germania Ford, but our artillery on the left bank flanked them, and they were soon abandoned.

GRANT and glory is the shout to-night through the Army of the Potomac.

LATER.

GERMANIA FORD, Friday, Nov. 27—6 A. M.

The army trains were crossing the Rapidan all last night. The crossings were effected at Jacobs, Culpepper and Germana Fords, with but little opposition.

There has been no severe fighting—only a little skirmishing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

We have intelligence from the front up to 9½ o'clock this morning. At that hour our whole army, trains and all, were across the river, and double-quicking to meet the enemy.

One corps took the road toward Chancellorsvile, another toward Orange Court-house. The army is advancing in three columns. The men are in jubilant spirits and anxious to meet the rebels.

LEE's troops have evacuated Fredericksburgh Heights, which are now occupied by our cavalry.

As the train was leaving Rappahannock Station this morning, heavy and rapid firing was heard in the direction of Orange Court-house. It was supposed to be the precursor of a general engagement.

The opinion of army officers is that the rebels have intrenched themselves between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, and will risk a battle there.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27—11 A. M.

It is reported here that fighting in good earnest commenced this morning on the south bank of the Rapidan. Our whole army, in three columns, was to cross the river at daylight at three different points—one of them at Germanna Ford.

For several days past the rebels have been erecting new fortifications, and otherwise strengthening their works at the several fording places, especially at Germanna Ford. All the rolling stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been sent back to Alexandria. That line is to be abandoned; Acquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, say our troops broke camp yesterday morning, and marched toward the Rapidan in three columns. The right, consisting of the Third corps, supported by the Sixth, were ordered to cross at Jacob's Ford.

The Second corps to cross at Germania Ford and the Fifth, supported by the First, to cross at Culpepper Ford, between Germania and Ely's Ford. The centre column arrived at Germania about noon. Only a small picket of Georgia cavalry were seen on the other side.

The latest reliable intelligence is that LEE's forces do not exceed 50,000 men. EWELL, if not dead, is relieved from command of his corps in consequence of disability, occasioned by the stump of his leg having broken out afresh. He has been succeeded by Gen. EARLY.

The rebel cavalry is nominally 6,090 strong, but in fact much less.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Army of the Potomac moved early yesterday morning toward the Rapidan, and the headquarters followed at 7 o'clock.

The army advanced in three columns, to cross at as many different fords.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

Nothing whatever has reached here up to 4 o'clock this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac.

The firing on the front reported by passengers by yesterday evening's train, heard in the course of yesterday from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was doubtless but the usual cannonading occuring when either party is driving in the advanced pickets of the other, as we were doing yesterday in the vicinity of Germania Ford.

EARLY's corps is fortified from a point near Mountain Run, south of the Rapidan, following the crest of hills westwardly to the railroad where it connects with HILL's corps, which covers the Rapidan, thence westwardly.

The enemy's right flank, near the mountain, is protected by a line of works diverging from the river defences, running south and then southwest, resembling our own position at Gettysburgh. Our crossing points, therefore, were all between the Rappahannock and the rebel position.

A portion of our troops reached the other side of the Rapidan yesterday, and the remainder to-day, together with headquarters which moved before nine A. M. The enemy were discovered in force, but contracted their lines and fell back from the river. No opposition was made to our crossing excepting at one of the upper fords.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, heavy cannonading commenced, and continued up to 5 this afternoon without intermission, but no particulars of the engagement have been received at Washington. It was probably along both sides of the plank road in front of Orange Court-house, as this was expected to be the battle-field. Late last night MOSEBY, with a force of cavalry, captured a train while it was moving from Brandy Station to our front. He secured 15 of the wagons, 139 mules, and burnt 19 wagons. They were loaded with oats.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR GEN. GRANT.

The enthusiasm for GRANT begins to be wild. It would be a falsification of current history to suppress the fact that thousands name him as the next President. In the sudden supremacy of grateful and exultant military feeling men strike hands over GRANT and BUTLER, and commit the country to their care.

GREAT CAPTURE OF VICKSBURGH PAROLED PRISONERS.

Among the prisoners captured at Chattanooga were a large number of PEMBERTON's men paroled at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT has telegraphed here to-day to ascertain what disposition he shall make of these faithless scoundrels. The army says—shoot them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government has received advices that 40 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, starting from the mouth of the Kansas River, will be completed by the middle of February next; and also that 40 miles of the Northern Pacific road, connecting with the Mississippi and Missouri and Rock Island road, will be completed by the 1st of March next; and under the law of Congress they will then be entitled to receive from the Government about $600,000 each in 30-year six per cent. bonds, which will insure the speedy construction of the roads to the 100th parallel.

THE TRIBUNE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The diminished estimates of the cost of prosecuting the war, were cast upon the hypothesis of MEADE's immobility and GRANT's inability to grapple LEE by the throat. History will fasten accurately upon the *Tribune* its responsibilities for the financial statement of a cheap campaign against the enemy. Let it deceive no sailor. Victories are won by hard fighting, and, in a word, by what sailors properly call "hard knocks."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ANOTHER CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN DEFAULTER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The annexed note has been received here, the writer following the example set several days ago by a conscience-stricken predecessor. The writing is in imitation of printed letters as a disguise:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Inclosed you will find one hundred and ten dollars, ($110,) which I received from my country by fraud a short time ago. It was my first offence, and so help me God, it shall be my last. I was induced to take this under the fallacy that to cheat the Government was not a wrong; but I have signally failed to make my conscience believe it. Thank Heaven I stopped at this error of my life.

Please have the receipt acknowledged in one of the New-York papers, and oblige

A WAR DEMOCRAT

who is for the whole Union without any ifs or buts.

The money has been deposited in the Treasury.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES GILBERT HANNAH, of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the President Consul to Demerara.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVILLE, Senator for the Camden district, sails for Europe in the *City of London*, on Saturday.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo—Blockade-Runners at Nassau—The Pirate Georgia—Affairs at Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Corsica* at this port yesterday, we have received files of the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, per steamer *Corsica*, from which we glean the following news:

The schooner *Dreadnot* arrived from Turk's Island on Monday. From a file of the *Royal Standard* we have extracted the latest news respecting the rebellion in St. Domingo.

The Spanish troops in Puerto Plata are said to be nearly 4,000 strong. The insurgents are under command of Gen. RAMON MELLOR. Several hundred Chinese had arrived from Havana to act as laborers to the Spanish troops.

A Provisional Dominican Government has been formed in Santiago.

Upward of fifty of the most respectable inhabitants of the City of Santo Domingo have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the revolutionary party, and sent to Puerto Rico, and 667 refugees have fled to Turk's Island.

The Southern blockade-runners are very active, no less than fourteen steamers having arrived at Nassau from Wilmington alone, since Oct. 28. Among them the *Don*, the *Scotia*, the *Spankie*, the *Pet*, the *Hansa*, &c., &c. A new steamer, evidently intended for the same nefarious business, had arrived there from Greenock—the *City of Petersburgh*. The local news is unimportant.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Several mails have come from Santo Domingo since my last, but they all say that nothing new has transpired, and merely repeat with details, old affairs of which I have already advised you. Gen. VARGAS has been obliged to issue a sort of explanatory proclamation, regarding the blockade declared by Gen. RIVERS. The ports occupied by the Spanish troops, Santo Domingo, Samana and Puerto Plata, are still open, but all the rest of the coast of the Spanish portion of the island is under blockade. This is virtually an admission of the truth. The Spaniards occupy but the three towns mentioned, for the village of San Cristobal, to-day held and to-morrow abandoned, is almost an outskirt of Santo Domingo City, being but twelve miles distant.

There has been a report flying around that the *St. Louis* sunk the *Georgia*, and *vice versa*, but I think we have no certain information here—though as the *St. Louis* and *Georgia* are both in the neighborhood of the Canary Islands, there may be some truth in it.

Two cargoes of slaves have been landed on the island lately, one on the north and the other on the south coast.

The ladies of this city have been very active lately in raising a bazaar or charity lottery, the prizes of which are various articles given by the citizens. It was formally opened on the 19th by His Excellency the Captain-General, who has given a magnificent set of silver, for coffee and tea. There are over 5,000 objects, among them a carriage which cost $1,250. Some of our prettiest young ladies sell tickets, among which, naturally, there are a great many blanks. The object of all this is for the Charity Association for the Poor of Havana.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $735,000 five-twenties to-day.

A FRENCH FRIGATE OFF.—The French frigate *Guerriere* sailed on Thursday, 26th.

HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRISONS.

An Average of Fifty Victims Every Day.

DISEASE, STARVATION AND DEATH.

THE SICK DENIED HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Shocking Pictures of Destitution and Abject Wretchedness.

Official Statement of the Released Surgeons.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The following statement, by Surgeons just released from the Libby Prison, of the treatment received by our prisoners at Richmond, will be presented to the War Department to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

We the undersigned Surgeons of the United States army, and recently prisoners in Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the hospital attached to Libby Prison.

We enjoyed for several months daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers received treatment. As a result of our observation, we hereby declare our belief that since the battle of Chickamauga, the number of deaths per diem has averaged fully fifty. The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths has greatly increased—the result of causes that have been long at work, such as insufficient food, clothing and shelter, combined with that depression of spirits brought on so often by long confinement. It may seem almost incredible, when we affirm of our personal knowledge that in the three hospitals for Union soldiers the average mortality is near 40 per day, and upon the most reliable testimony we are forced to believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories and upon the island will raise the total mortality among all the Union prisoners to 50 per day, or 1,500 monthly.

The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the island argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who with us would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from that camp.

The same, to a degree, holds true of the prisoners in the city. It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. A thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals, and the Confederate Surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus we have over ten per cent. of the whole number of prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention. Yet in the essential matter of rations they are receiving nothing but corn bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners, except to the few officers in the Libby Hospital, and all sick or well officers or privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn bread in place of wheat bread. This is very unsuitable diet for hospital patients prostrated with diarrhœa, dysentery and fever, to say nothing of the balance.

Startling instances of individual suffering and horrid pictures of death, from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention.

The first demand of the poor creatures from the island was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, hope and ambition gone, half clad, and covered with vermin and filth, many of them too often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulance brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died. Again, eighteen were brought, and eleven of them died in 24 hours. At another time fourteen were admitted, and in a single day ten of them died. Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that, under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming permanently broken down in their constitutions must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it for others to say what is demanded by this state of things.

The Confederate daily papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankees deserve. The *Examiner*, in a recent article, begrudged even the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starvation and exposure, as well calculated to dispose of us. All this is true, and yet cold weather is hardly commenced.

We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frosts of Winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville. In two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without health—numbers were without shoes—nearly all without blankets or overcoats—and not a man did we see who was well and fully clad.

But to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that all along they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurning the idea that their Government had forgotten them, they have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause.

In addition to the above statement we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to—Surgeons WILKINS, SIMMONS and SABAL, and the Hospital Steward, HALLET—are not in any way, so far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there; but, on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and the faithful performance of their duties with the limited means at their disposal.

(Signed) DANIEL MEEKER,
Surgeon United States Volunteers.
C. T. SIMPERS,
Assistant Surgeon Sixth Regiment, Indiana Vols.
J. L. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Sixteenth O. V. I.
A. M. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon First Maine Cavalry.

RETURN OF SURGEONS FROM RICHMOND.

Interesting Narrative of their Experiences—Short Rations—Their Money Taken Away from Them—The Belle Isle Prisoners Starving.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 27.

Last evening we paid a visit, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to Surgeons A. W. WHITNEY, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and A. V. KETCHUM, of the Eighty-third New-York regiments, who arrived in this city yesterday morning, released prisoners from Richmond, *via* City Point, and from them obtained the highly interesting account we give of the condition of affairs at the seat of the rebel Government.

Drs. WHITNEY and KETCHUM were captured by the rebels at the Fitzhugh Hospital, Falmouth, on the 15th day of June. At that time there were some fifty patients at this hospital. One of these men had his leg amputated by Dr. SHIPPEN, of Philadelphia, and lay in a very critical condition, but neither the entreaties of the surgeons or of the men themselves could induce the rebels to leave them behind. This man was returned from Richmond a week after his capture, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the fatigue and hardship undergone by him in being conveyed to Richmond, he has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation, and is now well and hearty.

After the party arrived at Richmond, occurring at 10½ o'clock in the morning, they were obliged to stand in the streets three hours, exposed, as Dr. WHITNEY says, to one of the most scorching suns he ever stood under. The sick and wounded were then conveyed to Libby Prison in carts, jolting and jostling them in a fearful manner. Dr. WHITNEY remonstrated against the inhumanity of the act, and for this he was arrested by a man calling himself the Chief of Police, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, Mr. JOHN GRISWOLD, of Baltimore. Here the Major was stripped of his money, $360, and of his sword and sash. He was then sent to the Libby Prison, in command of Capt. TURNER. The Doctor was told when his money was taken from him, that when he left the prison his money would be returned to him in kind. The fulfillment of this promise is yet to be realized by the Doctor.

The room in which the Surgeon was confined, (the room allotted to officers,) was in the third story of the building. This room already contained some two hundred. It was 100 feet in length and 43 feet in width by measurement. This room was in charge of Col. STRAIGHT. It is described by the Surgeon to be in a very cleanly condition when he first entered it, but this was owing to the attention of the officers, from whom a detail was appointed every day to keep it in order. If the cleanlinesss of the room did not meet with the approbation of the Inspector, the officers were punished, by depriving them of some article of food. Here the meals of the officers were cooked, one stove being allowed for the entire number. There were bunks in it, built of bare wood, for only one-half of the inmates. The remainder were obliged to lie upon the floor. One blanket was allowed to each officer—that is, if any were brought by them to the prison. More than this number fell into the hands of the rebel authorities. Those who were so unfortunate as to come unprovided were obliged to make out the best they could.

The Surgeon states that the *outhouse* provided for the use of the officers directly communicated with the room they occupied, and the condition of it (a room only eight feet square) was of the most disgusting and filthy character. The water furnished them was the muddy water of the James River, and the supply was at all times most deficient, so much so, that it was difficult to procure enough for cooking and drinking purposes, let alone that needed for the cleanliness of their persons.

When these Surgeons entered the prison their rations consisted of one pound of beef a day, (bones and all,) and sixteen ounces of bread. The beef they were obliged to cook for themselves. Ten stoves were allowed for some three hundred and fifty men, one hundred and fifty of them in the story over where the officers were confined.

In the matter of rations, the Surgeons both state that the prisoners began to notice a deficiency after the middle of last month. Then the article of fresh beef was missing, making its appearance only about once every four days. *One pound of corn bread* was furnished them each day, with the usual accompaniment of *one sweet potato*. They were treated with the greatest contempt on every occasion—dogs could hardly be treated worse.

From the hearsay of these gentlemen, they suppose that about 10,000 prisoners are yet confined at Richmond, some 6,300 of them at Belle Island. The treatment of the prisoners at Belle Island is described to be of the most inhuman character.

In regard to the rations sent by the Government to our prisoners there, these gentlemen state that the rebel Government refused them, but the clothing was allowed to be distributed under the superintendence of Gen. NEAL DOW; but this gentleman was suddenly removed from his position, and Capt. FORBES, of Gen. BAYARD's cavalry, appointed in his stead. Our men are stated to be nearly naked, and confined in sheddings in which it is impossible to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.

These gentlemen left Richmond on the 24th inst., and, as we have stated before, arrived here yesterday morning. They were accompanied to City Point by Commissioner OULD, and delivered to our authorities on board the *Convoy* at the point named.

Maj. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, attempted to escape with the Surgeons at City Point, but was detected by a telegram and sent back. In extenuation of his offence the Major stated that he was endeavoring to get to the North for the purpose of effecting such arrangements as would insure the exchange of our starving prisoners. The Major was sent back to be confined in the dungeons dark and deep of the Libby.

From Surgeon JOHN T. LUCK, of the United States Navy, we have also gained some interesting information, whose narrative we regret to be compelled to abridge. Dr. LUCK is a citizen of Iowa, and a very intelligent gentleman. He was taken prisoner at Morris Island, on the 18th of July, while attending to our wounded on the battle-field. He was taken to Charleston and placed in the prisoners' hospital. He found a Union man on guard, who freely tendered him pecuniary aid. After twenty-four hours' residence there he was removed to Columbia, where he was confined for three months. The rations were sufficient. He had to fetch water from the city daily, and met with many Union men. There were also many ladies of Union sentiments. The men who were conscripted were of all classes, from sixteen to sixty, and their appearance was most forlorn. Exchanged, he returned by way of Wilmington, N. C. Arriving at the Libby Prison on the morning of Nov. 14 he found one thousand officers confined in seven rooms, 40 feet by 100 feet each, without blankets or bedding, left to shift for themselves as best they might. There were no fires in the building, and half the windows were without glass. The best rations they ever had consisted of three-quarters of a pound of wheat bread, one-fourth of a pound of fresh beef, and two ounces of rice. Subsequently corn bread was substituted for wheat bread, and quite often they had no rice or beef, and but two or three very small sweet potatoes. For several days, during the last few weeks of his imprisonment, they received nothing but three-fourths of a pound of corn bread in twenty-four hours. The men confined at Belle Island were brought over to the Libby Prison absolutely starving, and others, as they passed on their way to receive some food, would seize any scraps thrown out to them like so many hungry wolves. Just before Dr. LUCK left they had received rations from the Federal Government. Dr. LUCK remained two weeks in the Libby Prison. The Confederate authorities took all the money from the prisoners, and allowed them small amounts at a time. The payments to them were always made in Confederate money. They were assured, however, that the balance of their money would be sent after them.

The Missouri Border.

Gen. EWING, in command of the District of the Border Department of Missouri, has issued an order looking to a partial resettlement of the counties on the western border of Missouri, depopulated by a previous military order of the same General. Loyal persons removed by the operations of that order, with some exceptions, are permitted to return, on condition that they at all times give active assistance in the discovery and pursuit of rebels and guerrillas. Such will be furnished with permits and safeguards, which are not to be violated by the military, under the severest penalties. For the present, permits will not be given to individuals owning no lands or crops, nor to persons to live in the timber at a greater distance than three miles from a military station, nor to persons having near relatives in the rebel service. A condition of returning is that the men of the district in question form themselves into military organizations, each company to comprise not less than thirty, who are to be armed, clothed and provided by the Government, as active militia of the State. The form of the permit and safeguard is appended to Gen. EWING's order.

Departure of the Russians.

The Russian frigate *Osliaba*, (flagship,) Capt. BOUKATOFF, and the gunboats *Almos*, Capt. SELENOY, *Isoumroud* and the *Jahorst* got under way from their anchorage in the North River this morning at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to sea, on their way to Fortress Monroe, where they intend to stay during the Winter.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Movements of Confederate Vessels.

The brig *Harvest Queen*, from the Bermudas on the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Confederate steamer *Gibraltar*, *alias* the *Sumter*, arrived at St. George's on Nov. 15, having run the blockade at Wilmington. The *Royal Gazette*, in noticing her arrival, says that the National cruisers had kept a strict watch for her, as they knew that it was the intention to fit her out as a vessel-of-war.

The *Gazette* notices the arrival of a blockade runner, drawing but three feet nine inches, which, it says, is the fastest craft ever seen in Bermuda waters. The *City of Petersburgh* and the *Ceres* had also arrived from London to run the blockade.

The Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 27.

At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners, held in Syracuse to-day, it was resolved to close the State canals on the night of the 12th of December.

COLORED TROOPS.

A New Era in Our Military Life.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2, 1863.

I recently attended the examination of an applicant for the command of a negro regiment. The Board being of more consequence than the candidate, I made that rapid mensuration of the five officers seated about the table which the sensitiveness and the logic of our natures impel us to do, when suddenly confronted by strangers who hold destinies in their hands, before I regarded the Philadelphia lawyer who asked to have the care of a thousand and ten men in camp, on the march and on the field of battle. I shrunk from the smirk of complacent assurance and the nascent laugh, shot from the lips of an audacious and a dirty man, straight into my eyes and through my brain; and docketed instantly against this candidate an irreversible judgment. If anywhere on earth a man should take off his shoes and walk with bended head in presence of responsibilities, it is in front of a regiment of infantry, whose command he seeks—of a white regiment. Seeking the command of a thousand black soldiers just unchained from the prison-house of a life-long bondage wholly ignorant, but wholly trustful, wholly obedient and wholly enthusiastic, he should flay out of himself with dripping scourge all selfishness and levity.

Escaped with a little scratching and rubbing from the examination by Gen. CASEY, conducted in the fairest, kindest, and most generous manner, but which demonstrated that it was possible for this candidate to lose a regiment by ignorance in handling it, in face of an adversary anything like Stonewall JACKSON, he passed successfully through the questioning of the other members of the Board, until he came to the Medical Examiner. "A ducat against a groat, that he falls at the starting post." The superfluous questioning of a man about the selection of camping-ground, the policing of a camp, and the sanitary care of a thousand men in tent life and on the march, whose untidy face and hands, and slovenly appearance, and total destitution of devotion, had anticipated and fully answered all possible inquiries on those points, now followed. In three minutes it was demonstrated that his camp would be a golgotha—that his regiment would disappear in hospitals and in graves—that he would be more damaging to the cause he espoused than if he was arrayed against it in armed hostility. Looking around the Board, it was easy to see this applicant for a Colonelcy tumbling from that height to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy—missing that and falling toward the Majority—clawing at that in vain, and landing at last safely only on a Captaincy. His squareness of jaw, and a fighting blaze in his eyes, considerable military knowledge, a University education, and two years of experience in the Army of the Potomac, indicated him as a suitable commander of a company of negroes, but not of a regiment. The decision of the Board disgusted this lawyer. He returned to his Quaker clients. And I returned to the Peninsula, and to the month of April, 1862, and to a rough road, and to the languid marching of a young son of a gentleman, pale with recent illness and the sixty pounds burden of his baggage and arms. A great pride sustained him. He rejected my offer to carry his musket on my saddle, and with a jaunty jerk of his shoulders readjusted his knapsack, and lifted his handsome head as he marched. The Colonel of his regiment swooping down upon it from his solitary ride in advance, with the savage inspiration that only whisky gives, cried out: "Close up! touch by the shoulder! double quick—march!" There was no battle in front—no need of haste—no order requiring a march against time, and it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Through the inspiring tramp! tramp! of this only true dead march, I watched with guardian interest the increasing panting and the increasing paleness of the invalid soldier. He suddenly fell out of the line and grounded arms—then reeled to a tree, and tumbled, rather than laid down—and relaxing his hold on his musket, swooned away—an imperfect burst of tears first, protesting against the wanton brutality that needlessly exhausted his strength and wounded his pride. The morning after the battle of the Seven Pines, I found that Colonel stripped to his fine merino underclothing, and in the eternal swoon of death, lying on the hard-stamped wheat field, the victim of some rebel musketeer and of his own incapacity and immorality.

The wisest order that ever emanated from the War Department, was that which required applicants for command in Negro regiments to be examined, intellectually, morally and physically. *The effect of it will be to give to this branch of the military establishment of the United States, a better class of officers than West Point has ever given, or can possibly give.* It is an improvement upon the system of BONAPARTE, which gave France her wonderful Marshals, and placed only natural born warriors in command of brigades and divisions. The great captain selected the men whose genius had impelled them to war, and whose fitness for it was proven in campaigns that taxed every quality of a soldier's character. Gen. CASEY'S Examining Board practically culls from the candidates for appointment those only who by tastes, temper and enthusiasm, are organized for military life, and before it gives them commissions, requires them to show that they possess excellencies of moral qualities, of general intelligence, military experience and physical constitution, that shall beyond all peradventure make them equal to their commands, and enable them to endure the wear and tear of every form of service. West Point has no choice of the material out of which she toils to make commanders. She has to take just such stuff as members of Congress give her, in the exercise of a patronage which never regards the public interest, or the military power and glory of the nation; but which invariably regards the personal and selfish interests of place-hunting politicians. The manufacture of a true commander at West Point is, and forever must be, an accident. The finished product from the materials furnished can never be predicted. Whether the country shall get an ordinary drawing-master—a moderate railroad engineer—a literal translator of French—a miner according to rule—a professor of the mathematics of the books—a drill officer—a riding master—a bridge builder—or a genuine warrior, capable of handling armies and of economically conquering victories, is wholly and inevitably a problem, which can have no solution save by experiment at times and under circumstances when the cost of the inquiry may be a nation's bankruptcy, and the loss of its liberties. West Point commissions commanders first, and tests them afterwards. Gen. CASEY tests them first, and commissions them last. West Point sends epauletted scholars into the field, hoping that they will develop into soldiers. Gen. CASEY goes into the field, and takes developed soldiers, and then bores into them, to see if they have knowledge, devotion and conscience sufficient to complete their qualification for command. West Point officers are educated upon chalk and blackboards, text-books and recitations, pencils and slates, parade grounds and drills. CASEY'S officers are educated on marches, camps and battles—on the actual command and handling of men in storm and sunshine, in Winter and Summer, in defeat and in victory, in blood and in death. 'Twas in this school that the great Marshals of France graduated. In this school, and in no other, will America uncover her as yet hidden dowry of the soldierly brain and nerve given to Carthage in HANNIBAL, and to Revolution in Europe in NAPOLEON. In this school, and in no other will America find her allotment of the great commanders who destructively hurl the forces of a nation with the suddenness, directness, power and majesty with which thunderbolts leaped from the right hand of the Roman Jove. Here is a fact. The examinations by Gen. CASEY'S Board have demonstrated *that the best materials for line officers exist in the sergeants, corporals and privates of the Volunteer reigments.* They are as a class vastly superior to the commissioned officers who apply for field appointments. The records of the Board show the examination, on one and the same day, of a Major from the Army of the Potomac, who wished to be Colonel, of two Lieutenants who wished to be Captains, one private who wanted to be Lieutenant, and one Sergeant who wanted —— "any position the Board thought him fit to fill." The Major and Lieutenants were found to be incompetent for any command. The Sergeant showed such knowledge of his profession, and displayed so much ability, that he was unanimously voted Lieutenant-Colonel! And of the severity of the test to which he was subjected, and of its conclusiveness, the country can judge from the facts that out of 740 candidates thus far examined for negro commands, 333 have been utterly rejected; and out of the 407 who passed, 202 reached no higher than Second Lieutenancies, 101 First Lieutenancies, 72 were made Captains, only 18 were made Majors, and but 8 were made Lieutenant-Colonels, and only 6 were found equal to the responsibilities of the Colonelcy. See the cautiousness and conscientiousness with which military command is intrusted by CASEY'S Board, and appreciate the worth of a system which promises to officer eventually the American armies with men born for war and cradled in the field, and to end forever the emptying into our regimental and brigade commands the unsifted grist of a Government mill built to grind out commanders —then say if a niche in the temple of our military history should not be reserved for the statue of SILAS CASEY.

What is this examination of officers to command colored troops, and how do soldiers attain to it?

Application to go before the Board must be made to "C. W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of the Bureau of colored troops in Washington." He, on being satisfied, *prima facie*, that the applicant is a suitable candidate, gives him leave to go before the Board. If in his application the applicant should write of the "tremenjus importense" of something, Maj. FOSTER would probably light his cigar with the document—his prejudices of orthography being fixed. If the candidate is an officer or soldier in service, he reports to the President of the Board as soon as he is relieved from duty; if a civilian, whenever he pleases. All take their turns, in the order of their reports to Gen. CASEY. In the exceptional cases of officers or privates in the field, and needed there, the examinations take place without delay and in precedence of all others.

It is ruin to Congressmen and to editors to live in Washington now, and of course it would be financial death and destruction to the poor soldiers to wait their turns before the Board in any hotel or boarding-house in this Metropolis of all the Exactions. The good Sanitary Commission steps in here, and does a good thing for our blue-coat friends. It gives them comfortable quarters, and text-books for their study and instruction, until their turns come.

Called before the Board, the applicants find it to be composed of one Major-General, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Surgeon, and one Lieutenant, who acts as Recorder. The examination rooms are on F-street, opposite the Paymaster-General's office. The questioning of candidates generally runs in this channel:

FIRST—IN INFANTRY TACTICS.

The questions, of course, are not stereotyped, but their range would be pretty sure to include inquiries about the number of ranks in which the applicant would form a company; the distance between the ranks; how the file-closers are posted; about the principles of the step; the facings; the wheel; about the dress; how to break into column of platoons to the right or left; how to form into line on the right or left. If the answers show knowledge of elementary principles, the candidate is then questioned in the school of the battalions.

SECOND—IN THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

There is no insane expectation that anybody has a knowledge of the contents of this bulky and incessantly changing mass of military law; but the candidate is expected to be *familiar* with the portions which regulate the mustering of troops for pay, and the preparation of muster-rolls and pay-rolls—the keeping of the company books—the duties of sentinels, and the making of the soldiers' Descriptive List. *On every one of these points, it is expected that the commissioned officer, whatever his rank, shall be thoroughly informed.*

Third—In ARITHMETIC.

Fourth—In GEOGRAPHY.

Fifth—In HISTORY.

The examination in Arithmetic, Geography and History, is superficial, as it ought to be. Those who have had the Northern Common School education can answer the questions without delay, or *should* answer them. HANNIBAL, if waked up, couldn't answer any of them; but Gen. CASEY holds that HANNIBAL would not have been any the worse soldier for knowing decimal fractions, and being cured of his geographical error that this earth was a plain.

SIXTH—IN THE SANITARY CARE OF TROOPS.

The test questions under this head are designed to discover a candidate's knowledge of the practical business of selecting camping ground, making a camp, locating and constructing sinks, keeping tents and clothing dry, policing a camp, cooking rations, keeping troops in health, and the sanitary and fatherly care of a regiment and a company.

Seventh—The candidate is stripped to his skin and examined physically. The service wants an able-bodied, enduring officer—and the surgeon on Gen. CASEY'S Board sees to it that none other gets commissioned. He listens against the candidate's lungs, knocks at them with his knuckles, kneads into his spine, fingers his joints, hunts for scrofula, searches for consumption, looks for rheumatism, spies everywhere for hereditary or acquired taints, and stands there an insuperable barrier to a diseased, unsound or feeble man, on his dishonestly ambitious way to the National treasury and an active military command. None such can possibly get commissioned to a negro regiment. Could that have been said of the white regiments since the war broke out, the nation had saved millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of soldiers. S. W.

Chaplain of the U. S. Hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Rev. JAMES H. BROWN, of Milford, Penn., has been appointed by the President Chaplain of the Hospital at Beaufort, S. C. Mr. BROWN is a young man, held in highest esteem in his vicinity, and will bring to his position the zeal, earnestness and kindness of heart eminently fitting him for it. During the recent election in Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, who was zealously a Unionist, was deprived of his vote by the concerted plan of Copperheads who kept the Tax Collector out of the way, so that the paltry sum of 30 cents, which was necessary to be paid for taxes before voting, he could not pay the Collector despite his all-day search for him. The position he now assumes is one where he can work much good, and where he will.

FIRE AND SERIOUS RIOT.—A fire occurred on Thursday evening, in Mr. PATERSON'S large ice-storing house, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, which was damaged about $300. A fire company from Jersey City was present, and returning home on the Newark road, was accompanied by a large number of boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age, from the latter. A feud has long existed between the boys of these two cities, and fights on the meadows are of frequent occurrence, and stones and other missiles are generally used. On this occasion the Hoboken boys having much the strongest party, made a desperate attack upon the other party with stones, and injured several of them, when the Jersey City fire company came to the rescue. A number of Hoboken men then joined in, including several stablemen in the employ of the horse railroad Company, who came out armed with pitchforks and made a charge down the road. Fortunately, at this moment, Capt. MONK, of the Hoboken Police, came up, which put a stop to the fight and most of the rioters ran away. One man, named PATRICK KELTIE, of Hoboken, was hit on the cheekbone with a large stone and with another had all his front teeth knocked out, and was otherwise so badly injured that he is confined to his bed. Some fifteen others were more or less injured. Capt. MONK succeeded in arresting HENRY WILLIAMS, colored, from New-York, who was a stranger, and appeared to be "going in on a free fight." Being identified as the one who hit KELTIE, Judge POPE yesterday committed him to the County Jail for trial. Two boys, QUADE and SIFFLE, of Hoboken, were also arrested by Capt. MONK, and yesterday were held in $100 each to appear before the Grand Jury.

SHOPLIFTING.—A woman, named BRIDGET WHEELER, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a piece of calico from the front of a store corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, Jersey City. She was committed for examination.

THE MILK DEALERS.—The milk dealers of Brooklyn met at Montague Hall last night, and resolved to raise the price from seven to eight cents per quart.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Burning of Brownsville by the Confederates—Disembarcation of the National Forces on the Rio Grande in Texas—Pronunciamiento at Matamoras for the French—A Counter Movement by the Adherents of Juarez—The Latter Successful—Proclamations of the Juarist General Ruiz on Recovering Possession of Matamoras—Cobos and the Other Reactionary Leaders Shot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the English schooner *W. D. S. Hyer*, Capt. MANDER, from Matamoras, we have been put in possession of important news from Brownsville and Matamoras. The former place was set fire to by the Confederates on retreating from it, and at the latter there had been an attempt to effect a revolution in favor of the French, which was put a stop to by the troops of JUAREZ, under the command of Gen. RUIZ, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, who arrived shortly after the attempt had been made.

As the *Diario* of this city gives very ample particulars upon both these events, I have deemed it proper to send a full account from the columns of that journal, as the news here given cannot fail to be interesting at New-York:

"There can no longer be any doubt with respect to the destination of the Federal expedition which was assembled at the mouth of the Mississippi at the end of last month, and concerning which there have been circulated such contradictory reports. Not only did it not return to New-Orleans, as some correspondents announced, but landed without difficulty at Point Isabel. In fact, a friend who left this city recently for Matamoras, writes to us on the 4th inst.:

'In the afternoon of the 31st ult., I arrived before Matamoras, but the sea was so rough and the current so strong that the ship could not enter. A Federal war-steamer was watching us, passing and repassing by the prow. A fleet was observed at a distance.

On passing the bar we took a boat for Boca del Rio, a village recently built at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and were informed that the Federals had fired a cannon twice along the coast, and that the families of the Confederates, filled with consternation, were emigrating to the Mexican territory.

At 6 P. M. we set out for Matamoras, where we arrived after midnight. On the following morning we observed much agitation in the city, and heard that the Spanish Consul had gone over to Brownsville, from having been informed that the Confederates were going to burn that place, and to give assistance to his countrymen there. The merchants of Matamoras had large amounts of property invested in the Texan city, so that the greater part of them went over there to save what they could, leaving their places of business closed. The number of persons and even of whole families who passed the river and swarmed over here, was very large, all bringing furniture and other effects.

I and a friend went over to Brownsville that looked like a whirlwind of bales of cotton, which in boats and on rafts, and even tied with cords, was being transferred to the Mexican side. It was useless to look for an acquaintance, for everybody was running to and fro, and it was no little labor to escape being injured.

On the afternoon of the 3d the Confederate troops withdrew from Brownsville, setting fire to the town in eight different places, and exploding a mine, which caused considerable alarm and confusion. Some amount of cotton was burnt, but the fire was got under by the night.

The quantity of cotton collected in Matamoras and neighborhood is rather considerable, but not so much as might be expected. It is believed that it is in no danger here. This city (Matamoras) is full of emigrants.'"

Another letter from Matamoras, dated the 7th, is more explicit about the National expedition. It says as follows:

"On the 2d inst., the United States expedition from New-Orleans, tried to land on the northern coast of the mouth of the Rio Bravo, but could not do so from the strong current. On the 4th it came for the same purpose to the other mouth of the above-mentioned river, and although the current at this place was very strong, and the bar at the entrance is the cause of continual breakers, the landing of the troops was hazarded and partly effected, although with much difficulty and some losing their lives, for two boats capsized.

The landing was then discontinued, but continued again yesterday, and is going on to-day. The soldiers are immediately scattered along the frontiers and marched into the interior. The whole of the expeditionary force, it is estimated, amounts to about 7,000 or 8,000 men. They were brought in 18 vessels, including transports and men-of-war.

From the same quarter we have the important news of Matamoras having declared for the French intervention. 'Yesterday,' says the writer, 'there broke out a revolution in this city (Matamoras) against the party of JUAREZ, excited by the Mexicans, who are of the reactionary side, and the French, who second them. They were successful, and the city is therefore now for the intervention.'

Since the above was written, other letters have been received here from Matamoras, in which it is mentioned that, shortly after the *pronunciamiento*, a counter-revolution was effected, caused by the entrance of the soldiers of JUAREZ, under the command of Gen. RUIZ, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. It is also said that the Mexican Gen. COBOS, who appears to have been the principal instigator of the movement for the intervention, was executed, with the other leaders who assisted him."

This is confirmed by the following printed proclamation brought here in the English schooner *W. D. S. Hyer*, which left Matamoras on the 12th:

INHABITANTS OF MATAMORAS: Through the infamy of a very small number of traitors, a vile party succeeded in getting possession of your beautiful city for 24 hours; but promptly have they received the punishment they deserved—the earth now covers their dead bodies. Before long the loyal shall receive their recompense.

You have also acquired a new title to glory and have shown that not in vain your coat-of-arms bears the triple motto of "Loyal, Unconquered and Heroic Matamoras. Not for a single moment did I doubt in our triumph, for I believed in you.

Inhabitants of Matamoras: Long live the Independence! Long live Liberty! Long live the National Guard! Long live the Explorers of the Frontier! Long live the Lieutenant-Colonel JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINAS! MANUEL RUIZ.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 7, 1863.

GARRISON OF MATAMORAS—SOLDIERS: You have conquered a new laurel; you have added a new seal to the many you have already acquired. You have reestablished order at the moment of a terrible crisis, and have reestablished the authority of the supreme Government of the nation, which is the authority of the Mexican people, because it is they who have appointed it.

You have convinced me, in a moment of terrible trial, that I can count upon you in any circumstance whatever, as you can count upon me. Soldiers! In the name of the Supreme Government, in the name of the Nation, in the name of the Mexican people, I thank you and congratulate you for your heroic conduct. Be assured that I shall never forget the proofs of affection that you have given me, and that I shall always bring you forward as models of loyalty, subordination and patriotism.

MATAMORAS, November 7, 1863. MANUEL RUIZ.

Another letter gives the following correspondence upon the expedition to Texas:

MATAMORAS, November 10, 1863.

Since the 5th instant, events of great importance have occurred. On the above day the arrival of six thousand Federals at Brazos Santiago was announced. On the 6th, the barracks of the Confederates in Brownsville were set on fire by order of Gen. BEE, and all the inhabitants set about moving over to this side with their families and property.

At the same time the Confederates, numbering 150, withdrew. Gen. COBOS, who has figured for 18 years in Mexican politics, and who had been for some months at Brownsville, without being able to come to Matamoras, put himself at the head of some of the inhabitants of that place and maintained order until the Federals arrived. In accordance with a plan contrived beforehand with persons belonging to Matamoras, he afterward came over to this city with a small force organized by him in Brownsville, arrested at daybreak the Governor and other authorities, and all whom he suspected. At mid-day he published a proclamation declaring himself for the reactionary party, to which he had always belonged, which, according to some, had been already agreed upon. However, on the following morning he was arrested and immediately shot, with one VILA who assisted him.

The next thing was the settlement of the local authority between the two parties in the city, and who have been disputing for the last three months. It was decided in favor of those who had been driven away.

The Federals on arriving at Brownsville took possession of almost all the houses, (they were unoccupied,) and lodged in them. Yesterday they seized three steamers, the *James Hale*, *Mustang* and *Matamoras*, the two former were employed on the river, and the latter was across the bar. They were on the Mexican side and with the Mexican flag when they were taken. It is said, apparently with good reason, that these seizures were made with the consent of the authorities of this place. Three days previously they carried off the schooner *Matamoras*, which made voyages from here to New-York, and was anchored in Mexican waters. They likewise took possession of the merchantmen of different nations, because they were, as they say, within the line of American waters.

Fresh political disturbances are feared on account of the coming of the French, which is believed certain, and the occupation of the frontier by the Federals.

To-day the Custom-house was opened, which had been closed for a week, the new employes having taken possession, but nobody as yet dares to do any business. There may be here about 9,000 bales of cotton, and this quantity will be increased shortly with what is sent from Monterey.

The trade of this place will go on badly if the occupation of all the country as far as San Luis Potosi is not soon made by the troops of the intervention. Brazos Santiago will be, as formerly, the favored port, and from the Northern United States they will inundate us through it and Brownsville with all kinds of merchandise. It is proposed to establish between Brazos Santiago and New-York no less than three lines of steamers, and by these almost all the cotton will be exported, if it is true that the Federals are going to bring as many as 15,000 men to guard the frontier. LARA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAYORALTY CANVASS.

Meeting in Wall-street to Ratify the Nomination of Orison Blunt.

The call, addressed to the merchants, tax-payers, and all irrespective of party, who desire to promote the interest of municipal reform, to meet in front of the Custom-house, Wall-street, on yesterday afternoon, to ratify the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor, met with a cordial and numerous response. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Wall-street, and was characterized by more unanimity of feeling than is usually manifested at such gatherings. At the hour of commencing, the street in front of the Custom-house was filled, and the number for some time continued to be augmented. On the balcony were many prominent citizens, identified with the best interests of the City.

The meeting was called to order by Ex-Alderman TUCKER, who proposed as Chairman of the meeting JNO. AUSTIN STEVENS, Esq., who was unanimously chosen. He then came forward and read the following Address:

To the Citizens of New-York:

If there ever was a time when it became the duty of every citizen of New-York to look keenly to the public interests, and see that none but the best men are placed in public office in this City, that time is the present.

With heavy and constantly increasing taxation, and with the prospect that many millions will yet be required of us to put down the unholy rebellion that is upon us, it is important that every avenue to the public treasury should be guarded by the selection of well known, thoroughly honest and reliable men.

It is important that no man shall be elected whose nomination is made by huckstering and trading politicians; for it is well known that, with the present political parties, nominations are but hawked about and sold to the highest bidder.

It is equally important that men should be elected to office who will not only see that WHAT WE HAVE shall be retained, but that THAT OF WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ROBBED shall be returned; and above all, that the City Treasury shall receive the benefit of the many valuable franchises which have been, and are now daily thrown away, instead of being made to prove a great benefit to the public by assisting in the reduction of the heavy taxation which we are now called upon to bear.

The occasion is a momentous one. Never was the time more opportune in which to strike a fatal blow at the trading politicians, who seek office only that they may suck the life blood out of the people by depleting the public treasury.

What matter whether the Mayor and governing officers of our City be Whigs or Democrats, Republicans or Know-Nothings? Let them but be honest men, and it is all that can be asked by either the rich or poor.

For this is a question which affects the man of wealth less, perhaps, than it does the man without means: for taxes, after all, come out of the pockets of the poor man—the man of the producing class—and he it is who now feels most keenly the weight of the heavy demands upon the public treasury.

But where is there any relief? will be asked. Relief, solid and substantial relief, can only be found in the elevation of pure, true and tried men to office, whether that office be high or low, and which can only be done by the united action of the people, without respect to party. The City is soon to elect a Mayor. Above all, should the Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth be a man of high character and standing—one whose record has always been, like the reputation of CÆSAR'S wife, "above suspicion."

Such a man there is among us. True and faithful; of tried patriotism, and no seeker after office, but who, when called to discharge a public duty, has ever been found honest to the trust reposed in him. Such a man is

ORISON BLUNT.

With him in the Mayoralty chair, and with other honest citizens in the Common Council to sustain him, the tax-payers would feel that if taxes were heavy, the money would be appropriated to naught but the legitimate expenses of Government.

The mention of Mr. BLUNT'S name was received with loud applause. Mr. STEVENS then said they had received a number of letters from gentlemen invited to be present, two of which,—one from Mayor OPDYKE and one from Hon. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, we herewith present:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

WM. TUCKER, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you this afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange, to share in the demonstration in support of ORISON BLUNT, Esq., as a candidate for Mayor. I beg to assure you, however, that he has my cordial support. Ten years' service in the City and County Governments has proved him to be honest, capable and in all respects true to the public interests. These, together with experience in municipal affairs and fidelity to the Union, are the qualities required in a Chief Magistrate of this City. Mr. BLUNT possesses them all, and if elected, will, I am confident, give satisfaction to those who desire to see our Municipal Government administered wisely, frugally, and in harmony with the interests of the nation, of which our City is the commercial metropolis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am this moment in receipt of your favor of yesterday, inviting me to address the Merchants' and Taxpayers' Meeting in Wall-street this afternoon, to indorse and ratify the nomination of the Hon. ORISON BLUNT for Mayor of the City of New-York. Most gladly would I comply with your request, but a severe cold prevents my doing so. Of the three candidates for the Mayoralty now in the field, how can any fair-minded and patriotic man hesitate in his choice? With consistent patriotism on the one hand, and party spoils on the other, Mr. BLUNT stands forth as the champion of good government, irrespective of party, with no other pledge than that of unconditional loyalty. Furthermore, his acknowledged ability, unbending integrity, and large experience, entitle him to our confidence, and demand our hearty support. Thanking you for the honor you have done me by your invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

WM. TUCKER, Esq., Chairman.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was the first speaker. On appearing he was greeted with loud applause, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

He said he had no interest different from that of those there assembled—an interest shared by every member of the community. There had not been as much interest manifested in this matter as its importance deserved. The amount of money expended in this City every year by the rulers exceeded the amount lawfully disbursed by nearly half the States of the Union. At this moment it was known upon the continent of Europe as a City pervaded by mobs, in which there was scarcely any security for private rights or personal safety, and this was to a considerable degree owing to the base, the inefficient, the dangerous, the corrupt City Government which existed. He desired that hereafter it should assume the character of a well-governed City, that it should not be governed by cliques, and rings, and Copperheads. [Applause.] The City had been governed by an organization, the highest commendation for whose candidate was his conviction of the grossest frauds that can disgrace a mercantile community. He alluded to the late judiciary election, saying it was a question of doubt whether he who was declared to be elected was really elected, or certified into office. Not long ago he was engaged on a trial in which a horse railroad was concerned, in which it was proved that $5,000 were paid to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for votes in reference to that railroad, and that the payment was made in the cupola of the City Hall. The man who paid them the money told him that they were in the market, and he bought them as he would a horse. What led to the riot which was such a disgrace to our City?

VOICES—"The ring; the ring led to it."

Mr. NOYES—It was the loose, improper, corrupt government of the City. He blamed the persons concerned in it less than the rulers that fomented it. [Applause.] We wanted in this place men heartily devoted to the Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] Were either of the candidates nominated by fragments of the dominant party persons in whose absolute and unconditional loyalty we could depend? [VOICES—"No."] He did not believe that they were. One of the opposing candidates had been engaged in the manufacture and management of one of the greatest Japanese balls upon record. [Laughter.] If he wished to have one who could inflate enormous bills, he would vote for that candidate, because it required an amount of ingenuity hitherto unparalleled in this community, to make the bills amount to over $100,000. Who had been put on the other side? One who had been put up with the approbation of many of our most respectable and influential citizens for his integrity and worth. He had come into the public counsels when corruption was rife, and had stayed its hand. ORISON BLUNT had stayed the hand of corruption in the City Hall in this city as much as any other man that lived and breathed. [Great cheering.] He was honest, truthful, upright, and he asked the people to give him their ballots, their hearty support. He was not a man who would buy and sell offices about the City Hall; he was not a man who would require, when he signed a warrant for money due from the City, a percentage before he would sign it. [Applause.] The people of the City of New-York could do much to stay the course of corruption in their midst by the election to the office of Mayor of ORISON BLUNT. [Applause.]

WILLIAM E. DODGE, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He said he had but a single word to say. Next Tuesday they were to elect a Mayor of the City. The question was: "Whom shall we elect?" Ordinarily, they would look only to what was proposed to promote the interests of the City; but at this juncture we were not only to look to what would promote the best interests of the City, but to what would support the Government. [Great applause.] Had Mr. GUNTHER ever done anything to prove that he would support the Government? [VOICES—"No, he is a Copperhead."] If Mr. BOOLE was elected, had we any security that he would sustain the Government? Mr. BLUNT'S whole history proved that he not only had sustained the Government, but would continue to do so. [Applause.] He had proved by his works that he was an honest man, and we wanted an honest man for Mayor. [Renewed applause.] He exhorted all present not only to vote for him themselves, but to induce all over whom they had any influence to do the same. Then they would have an honest Mayor, and one through whom they could support the Government. [Cheers for Mr. BLUNT.]

The Chairman introduced Gen. CAREY, of Ohio who made a lengthy and highly patriotic speech, which elicited the warmest plaudits of the audience. Some of his allusions were of the most humorous character, and the whole speech was interspersed with passages of great eloquence and power. He was succeeded by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., at the close of whose remarks the meeting was declared adjourned.

Gunther Ratification Meeting.

SPEECHES BY THEO. TOMLINSON, MR. HIRSCH, AND GEO. PECKHAM, ESQ.

At the same hour that the BLUNT ratification meeting was held in Wall-street, yesterday, the friends of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor, held a ratification meeting in Hanover-square. The meeting, which was highly respectable in point of numbers and character, was called to order by GEO. MCLEAN, who nominated for President EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq. Mr BROWN, on taking the chair, thanked the audience for their compliment, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. Mr. TOMLINSON spoke with great earnestness of the corruptions of our City Government, and the necessity of a thorough reform in its administration. The people were now afforded an opportunity to effect this much desired reform, by voting for Mr. GUNTHER, a man of the highest honor and integrity, who would administer the affairs of the City with the same regard for economy and justice as he would administer his own private affairs. Every man who had any interest in law and order, and the economical administration of the affairs of the City, he claimed should vote for Mr. GUNTHER, since it was only by so doing that the election of BOOLE, the "ring" candidate, could be prevented.

Mr. TOMLINSON'S remarks were frequently applauded. Mr. HIRSCH was then introduced, and, claiming to be a no-party man, urged the claims of Mr. GUNTHER on grounds of public interest and the general welfare of the City.

GEORGE PECKHAM, Esq., made the closing speech, and called upon his hearers to bestir themselves in this emergency, and do whatever in them lay to prevent the indelible disgrace which would accrue to the City from the election of the chief of the corrupt "ring" that had so long robbed the City, thereby raising the taxes and increasing the rents of the poor. He exorted them to go to work heartily, each and every one of them, for the People's candidate, Mr. GUNTHER, and, by securing his election, bring the City Government back to the good old Knickerbocker standard, when honest men sat in the Mayor's chair, and the interests of the City were watched over by honorable, high-minded men, in whose integrity the public had implicit confidence.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting were Philip W. Engs, Hiram Young, Benjamin Douglass, Frederick Schwirchardt, Abram Durvea, George W. Faber, C. F. A. Henricks, G. B. Windle, Charles Close, C. V. Clark, Charles Place, Jr.; Daniel Berrian, John Satig, William Radde, and Thomas Stevenson. A series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER, and urging his claims to the support of the people.

Arrest of a Man for Scalding a Woman to Death.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF A FAST MAN.

Capt. JOURDON, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested CHARLES DOWNEY, on a warrant issued by Coroner NAUMANN, which charges DOWNEY with having in May last caused the death of SOPHRONIA HANNEGAN, by throwing boiling water upon her. The victim died from the effects of the scalds soon after. An inquest was held on the body at the time and the jury rendered a verdict against him. DOWNEY made his escape and nothing could be learned of his whereabouts until yesterday. He was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed on the charge of murder.

The history of DOWNEY is very suggestive, and gives one an idea of the manner in which some men fall from affluence to penury in a very short time. Twelve years ago he was a respectable citizen of this City, and reputed to be worth over $80,000. He owned a very fine estate on Long Island, several houses in East Broadway, had very fine equipages, and drove a team valued at $1,500. Subsequently he became dissipated in his habits, lost large sums of money in gambling, and his fine estates were at length sold to satisfy mortgages which he had given and debts he had contracted during his fast course of life. Much of his money, it is alleged, was squandered at a place known as Crown's grocery, on the "Five Points." It was here that he committed the murder for which he has just been apprehended. He was about 54 years of age and was born in this City. The testimony given on the inquest was published at the time, and it may be remembered that DOWNEY had been engaged until a late hour at night in drinking at the grocery-store above named. For some trivial offence he suddenly became highly exasperated toward the deceased, seized a kettle of boiling water from the stove and threw it over his victim, scalding her in a horrible manner, and causing her death soon after, as above stated. The case will soon come before the Grand Jury for further investigation.

The Draft and Publications.

There is a matter of interest in relation to the late draft and the enrollment connected therewith, which has lately been disposed of by the Provost-Marshal-General, in Circular No. 101, issued Nov. 17, 1863, which is of much interest to our readers, and has, as yet, not generally been made public. By this order, the Provost-Marshal-General directs, "that the Boards of Enrollment in each District shall have the printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each Sub-District, prepared, *and exposed to public view in at least five places*, and in as many more as the Board may deem necessary." These lists are to be printed in alphabetical order, and public notice is to be given of the same in the newspapers. The order further provides that any person so enrolled has the privilege of appearing before the Board of Enrollment up to the 20th day of December next, and show to the members thereof that he is not, and will not be, at the time filed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of either "alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, or manifest permanent disability." After the 28th December no cases will be heard by the several Boards.

We understand that the list of names enrolled in the Ninth District, under the command of Capt. CHARLES E. JENKINS, is now in the hands of the printer, and contains upward of 18,000 names not heretofore drawn.

Police Justice Seventh District.

JAMES H. WELSH AS AGAINST MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

The Union Convention of the Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, have renominated JAMES H. WELSH, the present incumbent, for Police Justice. In personal character, integrity and intelligence, he is the man for the place. To the rioter, rowdy and loafer, justice at his hands would be certain. Unlike Justice CONNOLLY, his Tammany opponent, he would not jeopardize the interests and safety of citizens by temporising with ruffians. Unlike Justice CONNOLLY, he would not in his judicial position conciliate or mollify those for whose punishment that position was created. By every rule by which to judge of the fitness of men for so important a position, JAMES H. WELSH is infinitely the superior of Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY. The official career of the latter and his constant opposition to the conservative action of the police is well known to the public; perhaps one of his recent acts is not. That act was his leniency to a man who entered a restaurant during riot week, and, with a companion, demanded free liquor and free food; on the proprietor refusing, he set upon and beat him. Justice CONNOLLY was not in favor, as, substantially, he expressed himself of making much of what he considered a common "porter-house fight," and was indignant at Justice WELSH, who urged a full measure of punishment for the scandalous outrage. Thus did Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY view an outrage perpetrated during the week of terror, when porter-houses, as well as private residences, were being threatened and sacked in all directions. Porter-house keepers and all other housekeepers in the Twelfth, Nineteeth, and Twenty-second Wards, should understand from this how much protection they will have should MICHAEL CONNOLLY be reëlected. Though a brewer of malt, he evidently has no objection to his patrons being mauled. "Only a porter-house fight," gentlemen, that's all—give drink and food free, and you'll escape a beating Every taxpayer in this district, every respectable citizen, should cast party aside and see that Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY is not reëlected to a position which, by such decisions, furnishes no safety to either their families, their persons or their property. It is not the time now to take men for judicial positions in this City who even wink at the rioter and the rowdy, much less close both eyes on them. Let the law-abiding and law-wishing citizens of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards give, for their own sakes, this matter the consideration it deserves. If they do, JAMES H. WELSH will be elected, the legitimate object of the judicial position preserved, and the safety of themselves and property at all times assured. Capt. JAMES BRYAN, who was first nominated by the Union party, has withdrawn in favor of Justice WELSH, and gives to him a hearty support.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please substitute the name of JAMES H. WELSH in place of mine as the regular Union candidate for Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards. Capt. C. E. JENKINS is nominated for Civil Justice.

JAS. BRYAN, Captain Fourth Precinct.

Statement of Commissioner Lamont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With permission, I claim the privilege of replying, through your columns, to a communication signed by Mr. JAMES W. FARR, commenting on an article that appeared in your paper relative to the removal of the Board of Enrollment of the Sixth Congressional District.

I shall make a plain statement of facts, supported by official documents, and leave the public to judge of the truthfulness and efficiency of that gentleman. He commences by stating that your article reflects discreditably on him in the following paragraph: "So far as the Commissioner and Surgeon are concerned, it is understood that against them there were no charges preferred of either want of capacity for or neglect of duty, and adds: 'Now this implies that both these charges have been made against me, which is false in every particular.'" In reply I submit a Copy of Charges that I deemed it my duty to prefer, which is, and has been, on file in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Charges and Specifications preferred against Capt. James W. Farr, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York.

CHARGE 1.—*Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman—Specification First.*—That Capt. JAMES W. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District of New York, having at all times since his appointment as Provost-Marshal worn the uniform of Captain, and upon hearing that an attack by rioters had been made on some of the Headquarters of the District Provost-Marshals, and that probably the Headquarters of the Sixth Congressional District would likewise be attacked, did, in an unofficer-like manner, take off his uniform and all insignia of his rank as Captain, and did appear in civilian's clothes, with the apparent design to avoid recognition, showing thereby conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

All this in the City of New-York, on or about the 13th day of July, 1863.

Specification Second.—That Capt. JAMES W. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District of New-York, having appealed to the clerks employed in the office of the Board of Enrollment of the Sixth Congressional District of New-York, and having called upon them to pledge themselves to aid in suppressing a riot then in progress to resist the draft, and all the said clerks then present, numbering thirty-two (32) having pledged themselves to aid in suppressing the said riot; that Capt. JAMES W. FARR did march them to the New-York State Arsenal for the said purpose, and that he did appear among them in citizen's clothes, and immediately thereafter, without leaving any orders, shamefully deserted the said men, and was not again seen by them until the 18th day of July, 1863—during all of which period the said men were armed and on duty.

All of this in the City of New-York, on or about the 13th to 18th day of July, 1863.

CHARGE 2—*Receiving, entertaining and employing a deserter, in violation of 22d Article of War.—Specification.*—That Capt. JAMES W. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth (6th) Congressional District of the State of New-York, did knowingly receive, entertain and employ Private REUBEN ANDERSON, a deserter from the Eighty-third (83d) New-York Volunteers, as a special officer in his (Capt. FARR'S) office, knowing him at the time to be a deserter, and, subsequently, the said Private ANDERSON, Eighty-third regiment New-York Volunteers, having been arrested as a deserter and confined in the Park Barracks in New-York City, that Capt. JAMES W. FARR did manage to obtain Private REUBEN ANDERSON'S release from thence, and had him turned over to his custody; and that Capt. JAMES W. FARR did again employ Private REUBEN ANDERSON as a special officer in his office, and continues to employ him, in strict violation of the Twenty-second Article of War.

All this in the City of New-York, on or about the 3d day of August, 1863.

CHARGE 3—*Violation of the 28th and 32d Sections of the Regulations for the Government of Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, in permitting the escape of a prisoner.—Specification*—That Capt. JAMES W. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York, did, on or about the 18th day of August, 1863, shamefully and negligently permit the escape of ALONZO F. AMES, *alias* John Hendrickson, a prisoner and deserter from the Eighty-second (82d) New-York Volunteers, the said deserter having been properly handed over to him for safe keeping, this in violation of the 28th and 32d sections of the Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

All this in New-York City, on or about the 18th day of August, 1863. CHARLES A. LAMONT,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment,
of Sixth Congressional District, New-York.

Could any document more forcibly give a flat denial to so glaring a falsehood as the assertion that no charges had been preferred?

He furthermore says:

"If I had consented to pension fifteen or twenty of the Commissioner's friends on the Government at $3 per day, there would have been no difficulty in the Board."

This is the very reverse of the truth. Nearly all the officers appointed by the Board were removed by Mr. FARR without consultation, and his own friends retained, the majority not having sufficient employment to occupy their attention two hours daily.

There were other matters of serious complaint against Mr. FARR, embodied in protests filed in the proper Department.

For some reason neither of these grave charges or protests were investigated by the authorities. I believe the key to their reticence consists in the fact that the establishment of those charges would have directly implicated the then Act'g Ass't Provost-Marshal-General of this District, who doffed his uniform, and putting up at the Metropolitan Hotel, assumed a false name during the riots, and likewise countenanced many of the acts complained of by the protestants, who to screen himself, recommended cutting the gordian knot by the removal of the entire Board.

In addition, I will state that the Board were censured, the day before their removal, for a contract made by Mr. FARR, for subsisting the drafted men at nearly double the amount of existing contracts. It was the first information the Board ever received that such a contract had been made. There are many other matters to which I might allude, but I fear I have already exhausted your patience, and would only add that so far as my official course is concerned I both court and defy investigation. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. LAMONT.

The above was handed in early last week, but its publication has been necessarily delayed.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Managers acknowledge a liberal contribution in edibles and money, which enabled the little ones under their charge to enjoy a "Thanksgiving" which will be long remembered with pleasure by themselves and the numerous visitors whom the beautiful weather attracted to Carmansville. The children now occupy a fine mansion, built by HICKSON W. FIELD, with twenty acres of ground sloping down to the Hudson, for which they pay at the rate of $2,000 a year. It is a delightful and healthy location, and the house, although not built with the view of accommodating so large a family, has, under the arrangement of the Superintendent, Mr. DAVIS, and his wife, been made to answer admirably. It is to be hoped that the Managers may be able to make such a disposition of the lots lately held on Fifth-avenue, as to build here or in some other eligible situation outside the City. After dinner, the children adjourned to the school-house—a long building originally intended for a bowling-alley—where the time was pleasantly spent in singing, and a brief address from Rev. Dr. PRIME; after which each little one was made happy by a paper of fruit and candies, presented by the Sabbath School teachers of the Rose Hill M. E. Church. There are now 213 children in the Institution.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE will recite several of his lyrics at Hope Chapel to-night, after which HUGH F. MCDERMOTT will deliver his great poem, *The Irish Brigade*, and recite POE'S *Raven*, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Before Hon. Judge Barbour.

John Underwood vs. *John Green*.—This was an action to determine the rights and powers of the City Inspector and his subordinates, as to the seizure and removal of dead animals. Under a literal construction of the ordinance authorizing the removal of dead animals as well as other nuisances, it has been the custom of defendant, as contractor with the City, to station men at the several railroad depots, with orders on the arrival of cattle trains to seize all animals that may have died on the way. As these dead beasts have considerable value, Mr. Green has been reaping handsome profits from this arrangement, with a corresponding loss to the unlucky owners. About a year ago a train arrived at the Hudson River Depot, having upon it hogs belonging to the plaintiff, Underwood. By some accident, forty-two of them had been suffocated on the way down. Mr. Green's deputies, familiarly known among cattlemen as the "turkey buzzards," delighted with so large a haul, pounced on the hogs and carried them off. They were worth, for soap-fat, &c., $252. Judge BARBOUR held that, under the Constitution, neither the Legislature nor the City Councils had the right to authorize the seizure of private property except for public use, or when the same had become a nuisance and detrimental to public health; that, to construe the ordinance literally was unreasonable, inasmuch as such a construction would authorize the seizure of slaughtered cattle, or of dressed animals brought to the City for sale, as being "dead animals;" that the hogs in question were private property and were not shown to be a nuisance, and that plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. Therefor verdict for plaintiff $269 64. The question will probably be carried up.

For plaintiff, Henry H. Anderson and Max Goepp; for defendant, John K. Hackett, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Trull.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1863, Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, thirtieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.—THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday next, thirtieth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

HAWTHORNE'S NEW BOOK.

OUR OLD HOME: A Series of English Sketches. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We have just finished reading HAWTHORNE'S remarkable book, entitled *Our Old Home*. We like to read a book as we like to wear a coat, after the first new gloss is worn off. The ordinary babble about a new and striking book is a troublesome disturbance both to reflection and enjoyment; and the empty inquiry, "How did you like it?" having died away in silence, leaves you to your own thoughts. However, as we do not live in literary society, in reading society,—or, for that matter, in any society, we escape this inquisitorial torment. "How do you like our country? How did you like Niagara?" are questions which we had once to endure, but thanks to time we are in danger of no such examination now. But we have the same feeling now that we had then; we do not care to be interrogated about matters which deeply interest us, nor do we care to listen to the usual ordinary talk concerning them. We know very little of the written criticism on this book, and we have heard none of the conversational criticisms on it.

One sees instantly that it is marked by all the peculiarities of the author's singular style; for instance, its elaborate simplicity; its clearness of meaning and its flow of melody. We could mention several writers distinguished for simplicity of style, for clearness, and for music; but these qualities in HAWTHORNE'S style are so stamped with the author's individuality as to separate them from like qualities in the style of others, and to make them all his own. HAWTHORNE knows the full value in art of selection and restraint. His words are choice, but with no evidences of fastidiousness or daintiness; his sentences are compact, but not stiff; they are constructed with a careful elegance, but are free and fluent, and have a masculine vigor. There is everywhere the presence of selecting taste; and as well in thoughts and images as in words; a certain scrupulous regard to idiom and grammar, to truth of consciousness and of fact, and to fitness and beauty; but this scrupulousness never degenerates into the pedantry of purism or the superstition of Anglo-Saxonism; HAWTHORNE writes this mixed language of ours, which we call English, with due regard to its several elements, and uses them all as the subject prompts and as harmony requires. Not less evident is the principle of restraint. It is easily discerned that HAWTHORNE is more economical in expression than in *sup*pression, and that he trusts more in suggestion than in exposition. He does not say as much as he can say, but just so much as he thinks it best and right to say; just so much as the occasion properly demands,—no more, no less. His treasury is rich and full, and he brings out of it things new and old, always in the true measure of the want, but never for ostentation or mere show. He plainly dislikes waste; waste of feeling or waste of words, and wisely acts upon the principle: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." There thence arises a level of style, which does not seem to move with the variable moods which the style excites. It excites passionately, and yet it is never explosive. It is too retentive—it does not sufficiently commit itself. It has few misgivings; it hardly provokes any one to quarrel with it, on any ground of rhetorical objection. But one is made almost angry, when he finds that he becomes excited, while the words which so excite him, are apparently of the coldest kind. It would never do for oratory, and yet it is most eloquent. But the *spoken* word needs to be more expansive, more demonstrative, more directly sympathetic. The orator's style must be in immediate contact with the mental condition of his audience. If not, it is only sound without spirit; "wind that bloweth where it listeth;" but those who hear "the sound thereof cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Such a style must meet directly the intelligence of listeners, and must vary in changing modulations to their accompanying passions and emotions. It must not be analytic, but synthetic—not regarding humanity in its ultimate and elemental universality, but addressing it ever in its present and its local life. Perhaps no two speakers ever fulfilled these conditions so well as DEMOSTHENES and CHARLES JAMES FOX. Some critics have said, how like they are; others, more truly, have said, how unlike; but both have missed this essential point of resemblance, that both spoke with impassioned inspiration to the living, the present humanity which was around them. To separate them in their immortality from transient and successful demagogues, we must also add that they spoke with perfect taste and inimitable genius. In reading now the supremely eloquent speeches of BURKE, we are surprised at the inattention to their delivery which tradition reports. Ignorant country squires, some critics tell us, could not be attracted by such sublime generalizations. Yes, there is the explanation. Yet these very same ignorant country s[illegible] these very same tory, church-and-king, [illegible]ted, French-hating, port-drinking, ha[illegible] wearing, anti-reforming, anti-revolutionary, anti-everything progressive squires, could listen for hours long to FOX, whom they deemed worse than a Papist and little less than a Jacobin. What was the difference between BURKE and FOX—leaving out that immense difference of intellect? It was that BURKE addressed an ultimate and universal humanity, and that FOX addressed a present and a living one. As a rule, men will take more kindly a contradiction to their prejudices than a superiority to them; for the one meets them on their own level, the other looks down upon them; and this, least of all, will men patiently endure. But in a written style there are no such marked differences or formidable difficulties. Still, I can see that HAWTHORNE'S style—simple, musical, easy and fluent as it is—is not that of a man who had ever been a speaker. It is interesting, it is even amusing, to see his embarrassment when he finds himself betrayed into the open expression of passion; it is something like the confusion of the good old lady who, suddenly awaking from her nap during sermon, exclaimed, "Why, dear me, I've spoke in meetin'." And yet there is a deep and ever-changing passion seen through the style of HAWTHORNE; but it is all below the surface; it does not so much lift it up and whirl us over the tempests which rage above the mountain tops, as pull us down into the ocean depths, and drive us through their caves and currents. We can, then, very well understand the *unspeakable* affliction which HAWTHORNE endured, when, as an American Consul, he was called on to address public meetings in England; but we are quite sure that there was no speech that he made which was not worth any twenty of those by "able orators."

In thus describing HAWTHORNE'S style we have, in a great measure, described his mind; for, if ever there was a writer, to whom the saying of BUFFON applied—"The style is the man"—it is HAWTHORNE.

HAWTHORNE is a most imaginative writer—but seems to work conversely to other imaginative writers. Most imaginative writers aim to make the ideal seem actual. HAWTHORNE aims to make the actual seem ideal. We will not try to prove this from his several productions—for our space is limited—but we could do it. Take for instance the profligate clergyman, in the *Scarlet Letter*. A sentimental scamp is made a romantic penitent. We remember once having written a notice of this story for a religious periodical. One of the editors, however, made a timely discovery of its unfitness for such a journal. "Why, Sir," said he to us, "I know who were all the clergymen of Boston from the landing of the Pilgrims; I have noted the name of the clergyman who preached the sermon which Dimmesdale is reported to have preached, and I can tell you, Sir, that such a sermon never was preached. No, Sir, nor was such a crime ever committed by a clergyman of that day—at least, such a crime by a clergyman of that day was never discovered. The nearest to it ever found out, was that a poor wretch, on his examination before a council, confessed that he had often thought of it, and even once attempted it. This put us in mind of the Bishop who had some doubts as to the reality of *Gulliver's Travels*.

This book of HAWTHORNE'S is not a book of travels, nor yet a book of sentiment: it is a book of thoughts and of pictures; oftentimes, too, a book of feelings. But in every part it illustrates our view of the tendency of HAWTHORNE'S genius, to turn the actual into the ideal, and not to make the ideal seem like the actual.

We might stop here, and leave the numerous readers of HAWTHORNE to test the truth or falsehood of our position. But we can illustrate it from this book, and our illustrations will include all that we shall attempt of comment or criticism on it.

Who can ever forget HAWTHORNE'S description of the Salem Custom-house, and the finding of the "Scarlet Letter?" What a mixture that description is of the weird and the grotesque, with dashes of grim and ironic humor. But most remarkable particularly it is—as a translation of the prosaic and the actual into the poetic and ideal. There it is, a mean, vulgar building in a small town. The inhabitants may go through it any day in the week, or any business hour of the day. Yet, HAWTHORNE, fearless of their scrutiny, boldly persuades them that he has found dark and tragic secrets there of shame and sorrow—of guilt and grief. Very much in the same spirit is the article in this book on "Consular Experiences." The author makes no attempt to make Liverpool romantic; *that* would be above even his powers of poetry—nor does he present the Consular Chamber to the fancy with any attractive adornment. Yet this whole paper is alive with the very soul of imagination—of imagination steeped in passion and in tears, with occasional provocation to a quiet smile or a smothered laugh. Take for instance that melancholy vagrant who, for twenty-seven years, tramped over and over again the soil of England with his feet, while his heart was ever beyond the broad Atlantic; walking always in a trance with his eyes open, looking at the visible imagery of sky and land—which, after so many years, still remained foreign—and dreaming only of "Ninety-second street, Philadelphia." HAWTHORNE was not so cruel as to awake him, to break his enchantment and to send him back to a Ninety-second-street in Philadelphia, altogether different from the Ninety-second-street of his illusive vision. He left him roaming through the rural villages and the green lanes of England—and there he will continue, to readers, to roam while good English affords pleasure and imagination delights in affecting pictures. A traveler on a more extensive scale we have in the executive individual—whose journeyings had made him familiar with all the East, and whose adventures in their strangeness rivaled Oriental fables; who, born at sea, found out that he was not himself, but had been changed for another; that he was heir to a title and an estate, which he was determined to make good by due process of law. Then we are brought into contact with an unfortunate Doctor of Divinity, who had strayed from the paths of righteousness, and lost his way among the ungodly. In this case, HAWTHORNE is sufficiently *real*—indeed, terribly and thoroughly in earnest. It is the only instance in which he gives way to passionate and personal indignation. "The opportunity," he says, "does not often happen to a layman of administering moral and religious reproof to a Doctor of Divinity; but finding the occasion thrust upon me, and the hereditary Puritan waxing strong in my breast, I deemed it a matter of conscience not to let it pass entirely unimproved. The truth is, I was unspeakably shocked and disgusted."

The author has a special instinct for discovering traces of humanity at once sad and singular; he wanders through the by-ways of life, and carefully he notes the marks, which pilgrims may have left on their paths, of suffering or of sin. Here is "an almost illegible epitaph," which he deciphered on a tombstone in a village church-yard near Leamington. A "forlorn verse," he properly calls it:

> "Poorly lived,
> And poorly died,
> Poorly buried,
> And no one [illegible]ed."

"It would be hard," he justly observes, "to compress the story of a cold and luckless life, death and burial into fewer words, or more impressive ones." How is it that genius utterly fails in any expression of feeling which can equal the pathos of rude and untaught early rhymers? We observe that SHAKESPEARE constantly deepens his tragedy by snatches of verse from them—as in the instances of sweet *Ophelia* and her broken songs, and of poor *Desdemona* and the ballad of "Barbara Allen." Perhaps no modern poet, who combines nature and art in lyric compositions, ever more directly addressed the heart than BURNS does; but BURNS fed his genius on old songs, and yet, with all his genius, he falls short of their quaint and touching simplicity. This is inimitable, and we may suppose was only possible in the circumstances amid which these old singers lived.

One object seems to have defied all HAWTHORNE'S power of idealizing, and that was a thoroughly matured English woman. No, no, that "too solid flesh would *not* melt," "would not thaw," "would not resolve itself into a dew," even under the transmuting energy of HAWTHORNE'S imagination; it was proof against all his magic and his enchantment; it would not become an airy nothing, shaped into ideal beauty, but made the earth feel its firm tread, and filled an ample space, not with a mocking phantom, but with ripe, rounded and rubicund reality. Yet if HAWTHORNE'S imagination failed with the English woman, it succeeded admirably with an American woman. The paper on Miss BACON is most affecting—is most truly pathetic. It is a fine specimen of character-painting, which is as true as it is beautiful; which stirs the fountains of sorrow in the heart, and makes them flow freely to the eyes. It gives a tragedy in a chapter—an individual, intellectual tragedy, not for the public or the stage, but for reflective and solitary thought. It is, as we think, the most effective essay in the book. Miss BACON had an ardent and most imaginative character. She was confiding to simplicity—a most truthful soul was hers—she made her own world around her, and believed that all who *seemed* honest were as truthful and as generous as herself. She had that livingness of genius, which not only desires sympathy, but deserves it and attracts it, and when she had the right circle about her, a fine inspiration shone through her face, and her eloquence, free from pomp and pretension, was cordial, social and most winning in its persuasiveness. But she put *mind* ever into feeling. She could be very abstractly metaphysical, and was critical as well as emotional. The mental faculty upon which she laid the most stress was that of the WILL, and in this part of her philosophy she resembled the great German thinker, FICHTE. The Shakespearean dramas took hold of her mind with something like monomania. She got a fancy into her head that the deer-stealing vagabond, the mean subordinate in a theatre, when the theatre was odious to all who called themselves respectable, could not rise by any possibility to the lofty ideas, fancies, passions and morality which show themselves so supremely in the Shakespearean genius. So, to account for this marvelous phenomenon, she invented a dramatic and poetic guild—the chief of it being FRANCIS BACON—the members of this guild composed the supreme dramas which bear the name of SHAKESPEARE,—a hireling mime upon whom they could safely father their productions. This idea she set herself most pertinaciously to prove and to illustrate. In doing so, she produced the very remarkable book to which Mr. HAWTHORNE alludes. How startling and extravagant it seemed at first, we will explain by our own personal impression. The first chapter of the book appeared as an article in *Putnam's Magazine*. We read it, and believed it pure irony. We told people with whom we talked, that one of the drollest of grave humorists known to comic literature had just appeared. What was our surprise when we found that it was all downright earnest. We have the book, and, from the impulse which HAWTHORNE has given to us, we will read it, and have no doubt that we shall profit by the reading. But it is a book as singular in its style as in its matter; for it is written almost in one figure—that of interrogation. Mr. HAWTHORNE has well interpreted the character of a woman of genius, whose light, if intellectually awry, did not lead astray from aught that was good, pure or womanly, and that in its utmost divergency, always shone out from a cultivated intellect and a heroic heart. She died alone, and not understood—but ridiculed and abused. "If any American," says Mr. HAWTHORNE, "ever wrote a word in her behalf, Miss BACON never knew it, nor did I. Our journalists at once republished some of the most brutal vituperations of the English Press, thus pelting their poor countrywoman with stolen mud, without even knowing whether the ignominy was deserved. And they have never known to this day, nor ever will know. We boast much of our modern, especially of our American, courtesy to women; yet, no sooner does a woman manifest a striking individuality in her life or in her genius, than numbers assail her with unsparing mockery—unless she happens to be too powerful and rich: if she rules and has money, she is not only safe but absolute; and those who would ridicule a poorer and more dependent sister, hail her as a Queen that can do no wrong, and become her flatterers and slaves. From some of this class, the late MARGARET FULLER received much unworthy treatment, of which, I trust, they have sincerely repented, since she was buried in her ocean-grave."

HAWTHORNE has a genuine love for humorists, and he makes us acquainted with one of the rarest in Mr. PORTER, the antiquarian and bookseller of the old England Boston. His interview with that gentleman, so wealthy in curiosities and all sorts of old-world and out-of-the-way possessions, reminds us of stories told by long ago Eastern travelers, who having entered some Jewish dwelling through poor and shabby passages and chambers, found themselves in a remote interior, suddenly surrounded by a blaze of luxury and splendor; or it reminds us of the surprise of Ivanhoe in the house of Isaac of York. Mr. PORTER charged nothing for his valuable exhibition and his learned information; nay, he added to it a hospitable glass of excellent old wine. A gentleman by nature and by knowledge, how superior he was to the Duke of Marlborough, who admitted visitors to his grounds and palace at the rate of six for ten shillings and et ceteras. The love of money—if moral qualities are transmitted by descent—is in the CHURCHILL blood; but it would be no slight objection to this doctrine, as well as some disturbance of our historical associations, if the inheritors of that blood should only have the covetousness of the great JOHN without his capacity. We have not heard that the heirs of the title have any of them been heroes. An incident in our own experience shows the ignominy of this aristocratic poll-tax system even more strikingly than that of Mr. HAWTHORNE at Blenheim. Several years ago we visited, in company with a friend, Eaton Hall, near Chester, one of the seats belonging to the Marquis of Westminster. The grounds are flat, but superbly laid out, as are the gardens and pleasure grounds. The house is fine, and there is a great deal of gilding on the furniture and the ornaments; but the whole seemed to us to be tawdry. The library is a gaudy room; at that time the shelves were poorly furnished with *appearances* of books; we say *appearances*, for many of those *liberal* appearances were in reality painted and lettered blocks. We were received at the grand entrance by a stately, elderly dame, graceful and refined in manner, speaking very good English with a pure accent; yet nobody could have mistaken her position, nor did she wish it to be mistaken; she was the housekeeper, and that evidently was all that she desired to be considered. She conducted us through the show portions of the house in a quiet and obliging manner. As we approached the hall door, our friend whispered to us, "How can we offer that elegant person money?" "We had better," we replied, "be on the safe side—but it must be gold." So we presented her with a half sovereign. She accepted it in silence, bowed us out, and let in a large party who were in waiting—and then we found that we had only begun the payment of our taxation. Afterward came the horticulturist, then the gardener, then the man who took care of the horses, then the man that unyoked and yoked them; then, the—but enough; it cost us as much as it would to see all that was worth seeing in London. The house is some miles from the public road, and before we were done with it, we became faint with hunger; yet we dare not pick up a fallen apple in the garden. If these grandees will keep open houses for a con-si-de-ra-tion, they might, at least, spread some bread and beef and beer on a table for their exhausted guests. Now, this Marquis of Westminster is one of the richest men in Europe, with the prospect of an indefinite increase; but what portion of the tolls, if any, went to his credit, we know not; but we could not help feeling that the whole matter was shabby, extortionate, and unworthy of a nobleman. If fees there must be, they should be definite and moderate; the public should not be left at the mercies of menial harpies.

If this article were not already too long, we would refer to some of the brilliant descriptions in this volume; but every one is aware of HAWTHORNE'S remarkable descriptive powers. His special excellence as a describer is, that he not only presents the object, whether of art or nature, distinctly and clearly to the mind, but along with the picture, infuses the feeling which it inspired. He loves nature in all its changes and phrases, and he has lovingly observed them. His sympathy with art is profound; and his descriptions, particularly of sacred architecture, stir all that is spiritual in humanity, and have the soul in them of the highest and most fervent religious eloquence and poetry.

The paper on "Some of the Haunts of BURNS" is full of interest and of feeling, but we do not agree with the author in the amount of influence which he ascribes to the external circumstances of BURNS' life in the formation of his character. The power of his imagination, the intensity of his enthusiasm, must have rendered him, in a great degree, independent of these circumstances. The outward life of the father was as coarse as that of the son, yet he was a pure and pious man. The same may be said of his brother, GILBERT, who was always regular and reputable. The circumstances of BURNS were not more sordid than those which beset the early life of JEAN PAUL RICHTER, and yet RICHTER was distinguished by innate refinement of feeling, and by a conscientious reverence for domestic as well as general morality. The chances are that in any condition the wild impulses and passions of BURNS would have led him into irregularities. The influence of circumstances on character is not to be denied; but the influence on a character with the strength of that of BURNS, is not comparable with the influence which circumstances exercise over ordinary men. And after all, as CHAMBERS elaborately proves, the frailties and vulgarities of BURNS have been too intently regarded as separated from the wholeness of his life, and in the degree that his life is comprehensively examined, his character rises in esteem, and does not need so much as is commonly supposed, the charity which is extended to it on account of his poverty and his genius.

"Outside Glimpses of English Poetry"—is acute, observant, eloquent, and inspired with the kindest and best humanity.

Finally, it may be safely said that this volume has all the finest characteristics of HAWTHORNE'S genius, as it had been already known, and some qualities which it had hardly been suspected to possess. Readers will hope that the present volume does not exhaust all the author's "Notes of Travel," but that sufficient for another like it still remains behind.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Among Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN'S announcements of new books is one that promises to reflect credit on their enterprise and on the Boston Press. We refer to a new collection of *Old English Plays*, in ten volumes, to be edited by Prof. J. RUSSELL LOWELL. Every one interested in early English literature is acquainted with the collection that takes its name from DODSLEY, the publisher, and of which the last edition by COLLIER is now a scarce and covetable book. But little critical taste went to the selection in the first instance, and now the republication of the entire works of many authors sampled in it has much abridged its value. It will be an easy matter for Prof. LOWELL to excel his only predecessor and bring together a collection from the scarcer and hitherto inaccessible Elizabethan Dramatists that will delight every reader of taste, and be received with acclamation both here and in England. It is remarkable that the study of old English literature seems to follow the poet's "path of empire," and finds its greatest encouragement in the West; certain it is that the mother country has at present no critics engaged in the study that can compare in loving familiarity with the elder worthies of our tongue, and delicate tact for discriminating their beauties, with Prof. J. R. LOWELL, Prof. CHILDS and GEO. P. MARSH. The works of the latter are well characterised by *The Reader* as the most valuable of recent contributions to the study: "Mr. MARSH has made the study of our older literature, at first hand, a labor of love, and has brought a strong power of independent thought to bear upon it. The result is a series of disquisitions full of instruction, which no one can neglect without being in arrear of the best cotemporary knowledge of the subject."

—Eulogies of the late Lord LYNDHURST abound in the foreign journals—legal, literary and political—and the value of a long life is shown in the change of public opinion respecting him since 1820, when, from his position as prosecuting officer of Queen CAROLINE, he was one of the most unpopular men in England. Though of acknowledged literary acquirements, but one work of his ever appeared from the press, and that a strictly professional one, on the law of Elections, was published in 1808. It is understood, however, he has left MS. memoirs and historical sketches that it is hoped will soon see the light. Lawyers are curious to know whether the long-threatened biography of the late Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL, and the pungent criticisms on his "Chancellors" and "Chief Justices" are among them.

—The fashion of illustrated Christmas books seems gradually passing away in England, and the various developments of the recent arts of photography occupy the attention formerly given to the choice productions of the copper-plate and wood engraver. One really beautiful book of the old style will be brought out by Messrs. BLACKWOOD. It is an embellished edition of Prof. AYTOUN'S *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, in the production of which the artist, J. NOEL PATON, has been some years engaged. The illustrations are remarkable for force, vigor and skillful drawing, and are received with such favor that the whole edition—three thousand copies—was sold off at once, previous to publication. It forms an elegant small quarto volume, tastefully ornamented with appropriate devices.

—The greatly increased cost of all imported articles has not had the effect that was supposed in lessening the demand, and even choice books—the most sensitive and fluctuating species of property—are finding their way here as readily as when the pound sterling represented $4 88, instead of its present greatly enhanced value. Among the real curiosities of literature lately received, may be mentioned a copious selection from the library of the historian HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, which has been a great attraction at the store of Messrs. GEORGE P. PHILES & Co., in Nassau-street. The omniverous reading displayed by Mr. BUCKLE in his *History of Civilization*, had given a degree of interest to his books, among which his life was spent. He was said to have declared it was the "second best library in London," as if any man could speak assuredly of what even the next street to his own might contain in that city, and other mythical stories were current about it. The collection turned out, when sold by auction last Summer, to be the good working library of a literary man, more numerous than choice, or select, as was evidenced by the amount realized. Though the sale occupied seven days, and the books annotated by the late Historian brought very high prices, the total proceeds were about $7,000—a sum less than several libraries have produced in New-York. The books received by Messrs. PHILES all bore tokens of careful reading, with notes and markings, showing how widely the materials subsidiary to the history, the one great object of his life, were gathered. They have been sought after with avidity, as mementos of one too early lost from the world of letters.

—Formost among the announcements of new works of interest is the promised autobiography of CHARLES KNIGHT, the publisher and Shakespearian editor. It is entitled, *Passages of a Working Life During Half a Century, with a Prelude of Early Reminiscences*, to be comprised in three epochs, each forming a volume. During his career as publisher to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Mr. KNIGHT was connected on equal terms with the first men of the day; and the mass of book property that he created, all of sterling value, and now worth more than its original cost, if it did not serve to enrich him, is an unequaled monument of enterprise, energy and sagacity. His Shakespearian labors probably form one of the epochs referred to, and are too widely known to need alluding to.

—The leading feature of Mr. MURRAY'S list of forthcoming books is a *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, by J. FOSTER KIRK. Though not generally known to the world, it would seem that Mr. KIRK is an American gentleman, a friend of the historian, PRESCOTT. At one time Mr. PRESCOTT himself entertained the idea of treating the subject, and formed collections relating to it, of great value, with his accustomed liberality. These he placed at the disposition of his friend Mr. KIRK, and the result is the first connected history of the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages," who inspired the pen of SCOTT in two of his best historical novels—*Quenten Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*—and whose influence is yet visible in the political combinations of the States of Europe. Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co. will issue the American edition of the work.

—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, now in his *ninetieth year*, has in press a volume of *Heroic Idyls and Other Poems*, to be published during the present Winter. Statisticians may, perhaps, have recorded instances of later literary fertility than this, but none occur to remembrance, and we are inclined to think it unexampled.

The Magazines for December.

The Atlantic Monthly (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) presents few special attractions in its present number, always excepting LONGFELLOW'S charming poem, "The Birds of Killingworth," which is enough to redeem any magazine from the charge of mediocrity. It is a New-England idyl, finished in the poet's best manner, and enlivened with sketches of the characters of a New-England town of the past, and heightened with the human interest of a brief love story. AGASSIZ on "Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier," is of course above criticism. Mr. TUCKERMAN'S "Something About Bridges," a gathering of story and incident that stamps him as *Pontifex Maximus*. There is little else for remark. "Literary Life in Paris" reads like a translation from the French—a sketch of HENRI MURGER'S career, in the usual exaggerated style about authors and garrets; the writer does not know how to spell LABLACHE'S name. GEORGE W. CURTIS contributes a critical sketch of LONGFELLOW, *apropos* to the publication of his new volume "*The Way-Side Inn*," rather a work of supererogation at the present time. We stare to see a careful scholar like Mr. CURTIS write "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were told at the Tabard at Southwark." The usual critical notices complete the number, which is scarcely an average one.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine—New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS—appears with its usual attractive illustrated articles, where the skill of the designer aids the pen of the writer. Particularly is this noticeable in the careful synopsis of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S exhaustive work on Japan, "Pictures of the Japanese," No. II., as words can scarcely convey an idea of the oddities portrayed most characteristically by the artist, a Japanese Leech or Doyle, "all shaven and shorn," no doubt, like the compatriots that he depicts so whimsically. Mr. LOSSING'S "Scenes in the War of 1812," having left the Northern frontier, are devoted to the ravages of COCKBURN on the shores of Virginia and Maryland, where Hampton Roads, Craney Island, Old Point Comfort, and other places are shown to have a history full of patriotic associations that will live, when their present ill-omened connection with treason and rebellion is forgotten. Dr. WYNNE continues his sketches of literary celebrities whom he has been with, with memoranda of visits to PRESCOTT, the historian. We think the reported offer of $30,000 by an English publisher for the copyright of his *History of Philip II.*, an exaggeration, and have heard the circumstances which led him to change the publication of his books from New-York to Boston differently related. Several nouvelletes of American life fill up the remainder of the number without any signal success—one of them, "Job Warren's Christmas," is a very pale reflection of DICKENS' "Christmas Carol." "The Ethics of Love" and "What's in a Name," are readable articles, the latter drawing largely on Miss YONGE'S "History of Christian Names." The only serial story is Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington," now nearing its conclusion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Experiments of an important nature have just been made at the fortress of Carlberg, in Sweden, upon the respective merits of armor-plates made in England, France and Sweden. Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of Sheffield, sent two plates, one 12 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and one 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches. Messrs. PETIN, GUADET & Co., of Lyons, sent two plates, each of 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches. The Montala Iron Works Company, of Sweden, sent two plates of 12 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and one 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches. All the plates were of 4½ inches thickness, and then bolted to a teak target backed with iron-plating, and supported by a massive stone pier. The two upper plates in the target were the French, and each was secured by 11 bolts. The next plate below was the longest Swedish, and this was secured by 29 bolts. Below this was a tier of two short plates, one Swedish and one English, each secured by 24 bolts; and the lowest plate was a long English, secured like the Swedish by 29 bolts. Each plate received six shots from the ordinary 68-pounder naval gun. The French and Swedish plates broke to pieces, and the English plates remained uninjured, and free from cracks. The shot used were of Swedish iron, and exhibited great toughness, as compared with the shot used in the English service—the core, or centre of the shot, after striking, being of double the weight of the core of the English shot.

—The following is from the Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal*:

"The golden sceptre to be presented by the Mexican deputation to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was seen by a few of the initiated in Paris during the stay of the notables here. It is a thick gold stick, about the size, in circumference, of a very fat Alderman's thumb, and about eighteen inches in length. The gold is from the mines in Mexico, and the four large emeralds which adorn the handle are likewise of Mexican produce. The ruby fixed at the end, and which is said to send back the seven rays of the star in the sunlight, was taken from the watch-chain of ITURBIDE, where that unfortunate monarch wore it for some time, always with the intention of having it engraved as a signet ring, indicative of the imperial dignity which it was his intention to have borne with so much magnificence. The *fleuron* into which the head of the sceptre is carved, represents something very like a *fleur de lis*, at which our gazers here were most astonished. But Mexican art has not as yet reached a very high standard, and the exact emblem intended for representation is not absolutely evident to the sight. The sceptre is rich enough, and will serve us as an imperial policeman's baton, to be used according to the inspector's orders."

—The Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech on the opening of the session of the Corps Legislatif, according to *Galignani*, consisted of 2,044 words. The transmission by telegraph from the central station in Paris commenced as soon as it was ascertained that the reading had been completed, which was about 1½. The average time occupied in the transmission to the principal cities of France and Europe was an hour and a quarter. The capitals for which the longest time was required from a want of direct communication were Rome, St. Petersburgh, Athens and Lisbon. The speech was nevertheless received everywhere before the evening, and the journals of the whole of Europe produced it on the following morning, the same as those of Paris.

—A letter from Soukum-Kalé says: "You are, of course, aware that SCHAMYL some years back, forgetting his brilliant career, accepted a seraglio and a pension of 1,500 roubles per month from Russia, which he now enjoys at Kalungo. He had then as lieutenant MAHOMED EMIN, who has been at St. Petersburgh, where he was well received by the Emperor. He is now in the Turkish territory, and the chief mountaineers having heard that he wishes to return to Circassia, have intimated to him that if he does so it will be at his own peril, as they cannot consider him anything but a Russian employe."

—The *Star* (London) has this paragraph, which it heads. "American Commercial Honor:" "At the period of the last panic in the American commercial world the house of Messrs. JAMES MCHENRY, at Liverpool, succumbed to the pressure of the times. The honor and integrity of Mr. MCHENRY did not, however, depart with his failing fortune, for since then he has more than surmounted the height of his former commercial standing. A few days ago Mr. MOSLEY, the Liverpool banker, on opening one of his London letters, found therein a check on the Bank of England for £47,000, with the name of JAMES MCHENRY attached. This check covered the sum with interest due to the Bank of Mr. MOSLEY when the Messrs. MCHENRY suspended payment."

—Count KISSELEFF, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Rome, will shortly repair to Paris, where his marriage with the Princess RUSPOLI, of Rome, widow of the Duke MARINO TORLONIA, will take place. The marriage is to be celebrated in France, because the laws of the Pontifical Government do not authorize a marriage at Rome of a Roman subject of the Catholic religion with a Protestant or a schismatic. It is for this reason that the affianced couple repair to Paris in order to return to Rome married.

—The exhumation of the remains of BEETHOVEN, which recently took place under official recognition, has been protested against by the family of the great composer, having taken place without their knowledge, and being opposed to their will. They declare that this "profanation" has awakened the most painful feelings, and "that they will strenuously oppose the carrying out of all further projects already conceived and made known in that matter."

—"The mortal remains of ROBESPIERRE, SAINT JUST and LEBAS," says the Paris *Patrie*, "have just been discovered by some workmen occupied in digging the foundations of a house at the Batignolles, at the angle of the Rue du Rocher and the old Chemin de Ronde. These men, who played so important a part in the revolution, were buried at the above spot, the cemetery of the Madeleine being too full at the period of their death to admit of fresh interments."

—The Finance Committee of the Danish Parliament has just resolved to recommend the grant of $50,000 to Prince CHRISTIAN of Denmark, in consideration of the expense he incurred at the marriage of his daughter ALEXANDRA the Princess of Wales; and a further $50,000 to the King of the Hellenes to defray the expenses of his recent visits to many principal courts of Europe, previously to his final departure for Greece.

—In some recent excavations under Mount Palatine, toward the Valabrum, walls covered with stucco have been found, and sundry scrawl marks, technically known as *graffiti*, lead to the conclusion that a public school was kept on the premises. Local antiquarians dignify the discovery as the academic establishment for Imperial pages of the palace under the early CÆSARS.

—A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, of Lucknow, and Lady ALICE MORETON, daughter of the Countess Dowager of Ducie. A marriage is also arranged to take place between Mr. WALTER SMYTH, brother to Sir FREDERICK SMYTH, and Miss LOUISA HERBERT, daughter of Mr. WM. HERBERT, of Clytha.

—The chronicler of the Paris *Nation* states that at one of the late races at Vincennes, a workman of the Faubourg St. Antonie, on seeing some ladies of the *demimonde* approaching in splendid equipages, exclaimed, "Make room there for the rag-gatherers of the future!" His words were caught up by the bystanders, who seemed to think them quite appropriate.

—The future Queen of Greece is designated most unhesitatingly in the person of EUGENIE, second daughter of MARIA, Duchess of Leuchtenberg. The *promessi sposi* have already met at St. Petersburgh, and are mutually plighted. The bride's mother is now in Italy with her elder daughter, whose hand is also disposed of to Prince UMBERTON, the heir apparent of the Italian throne.

—On the 18th ult., the jubilee of the battle of Leipzig was celebrated all over Germany; the song of Arndt, "Was ist des Deutschsen Vaterland," was sung, and the name of the composer published for the first time. He is Herr JOHANNES COTTA, born at Ruhla, in the Thuringian Forest. When a student of theology at Jena, in 1814, he composed Arndt's song. He is now a clergyman at Willerstedt, a small village in Thuringia.

—The *Quarterly Journal of Science* is the title of a new periodical, the first number of which is to be published on the 1st of January. It is intended to be popular in style, but supported by a numerous array of scientific men of the highest character, the editors being Mr. JAMES SAMUELSON, editor of the *Popular Science Review*, and Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., editor of the *Chemical News*.

—The Paris *Monde* publishes a circular from the Bishop of Beauvais, in which he forbids all persons, who have not a special license, from reading, distributing, or keeping *La Vie de Jesus*. He calls upon them to destroy any copies they may have in their possession, as the book is an accursed libel, in which absurdity and impiety are mixed up in equal portions—"a fragile and hideous edifice."

—The Empress of the French has ordered from a Spanish artist a grand picture representing her visit to Madrid, and which picture is to be hung in the Tuileries. Her Majesty gave 60,000 reals to the servants of the Queen of Spain's palace, and made large presents to several charitable establishments.

—A characteristic letter from Mr. RUSKIN has appeared, in which that eminent critic excuses himself from attending an art meeting in Liverpool, because he is so shocked at the condition of Polish affairs. He says that a country "which will not fight for its ideas is not likely to have anything worth painting."

—The London *Times* has a long and favorable notice of Mr. HAWTHORNE'S work, *Our Old Home*. It opens thus:

"Mr. HAWTHORNE is, after WASHINGTON IRVING, the best prose writer that America has produced, and somewhat in IRVING'S manner he now favors us with a description of scenes in England, the old home of his fathers."

—It is said Capt. SPEKE is to be knighted; and it is probable that one of the first motions in the next session of Parliament will be to reimburse him for the losses he has sustained through leaving his regiment, and the expenses incurred in the act of devotion which has opened up to the world a hitherto unknown country.

—A statement has been issued showing the comparative strength of the Danish and Prussian navies, from which it appears that the navy of Denmark mounts 768 guns, and that of Prussia 390. The corps of officers shows a numerical superiority in favor of Denmark.

—The London *Times*, *Daily News*, *Telegraph* and *Star* all think that the appointment of Dr. TRENCH to the Archbishopric of Dublin the best that could be made, and that it is calculated to satisfy the great majority of reasonable churchmen on both sides of the Irish Channel.

—The London correspondent of the *Northern Whig* states that the intended establishment of the *May Fair Magazine*, under Miss BRADDON'S editorship, is abandoned, and that the *Temple Bar* will still retain the benefit of that lady's services, a new novel by her being commenced in the January number.

—The Yelverton cause, it is believed, will be ready for the House of Lords in February—the case for the respondent, the Hon. Mrs. THERESA LONGWORTH OR YELVERTON, being in an advanced state of preparation, and the appellant's having been lodged before the House of Lords rose.

—GARIBALDI has addressed a letter to the Workingmen's Association in Ravenna, in which he declares that NAPOLEON is the great enemy of Italy, and that it should be the aim of every Italian to "un-Bonapartise" his native land.

—The admirers of GEORGE SAND will be gratified to learn that the celebrated authoress of *Lelia*, *Consuelo*, and *Mauprat*, has just finished a new romance, *Mademoiselle La Quintime*.

—Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. have suspended the publication of Mr. DANIEL HOME'S *Incidents of my Life*, in consequence of a threat from Sir DAVID BREWSTER of legal proceedings, on account of Mr. HOME'S abuse of him in the book.

—It is said that HANDEL'S "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," which was one of the principal attractions at the Dusseldorf Musical Festival, will be brought forward during the coming season by Herr and Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT.

—"Historicus," who has written so ably in the *Times* relative to international rights, is Dr. MOSLEY, the author of "The History of the Lowlands."

—The *Times* announces that Dr. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY will succeed the Archbishop of Dublin as Dean of Westminster.

—A fund is in course of being raised for the erection of a memorial in honor of the late EDWARD BACHE, the composer.

—A vast quantity of corn is being imported from England into France to ameliorate the quality of French corn.

—The Dutch fleet in the Japanese waters is to be immediately reinforced by twelve vessels, carrying 223 guns.

—The Annamite Ambassadors are preparing to proceed to Spain, being also accredited to the Court of Madrid.

—PANCANI, the tenor, "has created a sensation in Moscow, in MEYERBEER'S "Prophete."

—The Paris journals speak in enthusiastic terms of their newly-found tenor, FRASCHINI.

—The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the Licensed Victualers' Asylum.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Kate Kearney.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Customs of the Country—Lakes of Killarney.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Maison Sous Enfants—Les Trent-sept Sous de M. Montecuboen.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—(No. 718 Broadway)—Grand Entertainment—Recitations by William Ross Wallace and Hugh F. McDermott.

IRVING HALL—(Afternoon)—Musical Matinee.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Promenade Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac this morning is of a highly important character. Gen. Meade's army began its advance yesterday morning, in three columns, and by daylight this morning had successfully crossed the Rapidan at three places, Culpepper, Jacob's Mills, and Germanna Fords. The enemy offered very little resistance, and fell back from the river. After crossing the river our columns each took a different route, all converging on the Orange Court-house road. Yesterday firing was heard all day at Rappahannock Station, but no particulars had been received in Washington up to midnight. The troops were in splendid spirits, and shouting, "Grant and victory!"

From Grant's glorious army the news comes better and better. At 1 o'clock Friday morning the General telegraphs that his forces are in vigorous pursuit toward Red Clay, which is a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, almost due east of Chattanooga. Bragg took this course evidently in the hope of forming a junction with Longstreet, but the splendid cavalry raid of Col. Lang, entirely defeats his object. Col. Lang tore up the railroad for 15 miles above and below Cleveland, and destroyed much valuable property there, including a large foundry. Last evening Hooker, Palmer and Sheridan were close on Bragg's heels, capturing prisoners and guns hourly. The number of cannon thus far taken is not less than sixty, and the number of prisoners countless.

The copious Southern extracts which we print this morning are very interesting, as showing the temper, hopes and fears of the rebel Press and public before the late battle. The position at Lookout Mountain was greatly valued, and considered impregnable. Rebel hopes of Longstreet's success in East Tennessee were very high. The quarrel over Bragg was still going on, and confidence in him was certainly not increasing. In view of recent events, it is likely now to be entirely extinguished. The rebel accounts show that Gillmore's shells somewhat disturb the stability of real estate in Charleston. The impressment is going on, but producing many protests and much dissatisfaction. The spirit of the Press was variable—gloomy and defiant, by turns. Peace discussions were again coming up from significant quarters. After reviewing the situation, the Richmond *Examiner* frankly remarks: "As we look forward then to the renewal of the struggle in the West we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect."

The Surgeons who have just been released from the horrors of the Richmond prisons, publish a statement this morning, which to-day will be officially presented to the Government, of the cruel treatment to which our captives are subjected. It is a thrilling chapter of human suffering and unmitigated barbarism.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Corsica* at this port yesterdy, we have later advices from Havana, Nassau, and Santo Domingo. The revolution in the latter island presented no new features. Everything was quiet. At Nassau, N. P., the blockade business had assumed increased activity. A dozen vessels were in port, bound on this trade. A rumor was current at Havana that the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* had sunk the pirate *Georgia*, off Canary Islands.

The appearance of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, on the sectional dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is rather novel. The original hull of the *Fingal* was built upon until the hull of the *Atlanta*, from the deck several feet downward, is almost double the size. The ram extends eight or ten feet beyond the original hull, and has a most formidable appearance. It is incased with heavy iron, and for part of its length it has teeth like a saw blade.

There was a fall of 4 ℘ cent. in Gold and the rates of Exchange on London yesterday on the news from Gen. Grant in front of Chattanooga. The Railway Share market was lower than on Wednesday. The Money market quiet at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

General business was much restricted yesterday. Operators were reluctant to move freely, in view of the great depression and strong downward tendency in Gold. Breadstuffs were in very limited demand, though Flour fell off 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., and most kinds of Grain were decidedly lower. Provisions were declining, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize, as was likewise the case in nearly all other descriptions of domestic produce and general merchandise, the inquiry for which was extremely limited. The freight market was quite dull.

School Commissioners.—Those of our citizens who feel an intelligent interest in our system of Public Schools will do well to give special attention to the qualifications of the candidates they are asked to support for *School Commissioners*. The character of the Board of Education for the next two years depends on the Commissioners to be elected. As a matter of course, each political party has its own candidates in nomination, and in most of the Wards we are inclined to think both parties have paid somewhat more regard than has been usual to the necessity for selecting men of character and intelligence for this responsible position. But wherever either party has failed of its duty in this respect, the individual voter must apply the remedy. Nothing can excuse a citizen for voting for an ignorant, unprincipled or reckless man to have control of the Public School System of this City. And special care should be taken by every one who appreciates its value, and the necessity of maintaining its character at the highest possible point, to vote for no unfit man for the place, no matter what political party may have put him in nomination.

The Great Military Operations of Our Two Great Armies.

A special Washington dispatch, published in this journal last Monday, furnished to our readers and to history a remark which the President had made on the Sunday preceding, to the effect that the "ensuing two weeks would be the most momentous period of the rebellion." At the end of the first week, it would seem that the remark is not far out of the way. The resplendent and sweeping success of Gen. Grant over the chief army of the rebellion, and at the most important military point of the South, the crossing of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, and the imminency of a general battle with the other great army of the rebellion—these are the events of the week, and they are events which, even in their present development, are not surpassed in magnitude by those of any week of the war. The one campaign, that of Gen. Grant, is well on toward consummation; and the other, that of Gen. Meade, is well begun, and the auspices are cheering for its success.

The Georgia campaign of Gen. Grant, which began at noon on Monday last, and was going on up to our latest advices yesterday, has grown in beauty with each successive day, and the flashing bulletins of Grant and Thomas have indicated the main points of its progress and the leading features of its successive triumphs. On Monday, the operations were almost purely strategical, interspersed with brisk and successful fighting, which on Tuesday swelled into a battle that gave us important advantages of position, and on Wednesday burst into victories that secured us the points in dispute and secured also the retreat of Bragg's army, which on Thursday and Friday took the form of a disastrous rout,—Grant's exultant veterans pursuing them from hill to hill, from river to railroad, from defeat to despair, until he himself, always careful and modest, was enabled to telegraph, yesterday, that the "rout of the enemy is most complete."

We surmised on Thursday that Grant would next turn his attention to Longstreet in East Tennessee, and his latest dispatch indicates that this is his present course. He says "the pursuit will continue to Red Clay"—which is a station on Longstreet's late line of advance and present line of retreat by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It would appear that Bragg is trying to take the remains of his wretched army in that direction to effect a junction with Longstreet's baffled but as yet unbroken force. When the routed force of the one meets the baffled force of the other—if they ever meet—and when they hear the bugles of Gen. Grant's army as it advances over the mountains, we shall see what they will do.

On Thursday last, while these operations were going on in Georgia, the Army of the Potomac broke camp on the north side of the Rapidan, and struck for that river in three great columns, which all successfully effected their crossing yesterday. The movements of the different bodies, as telegraphed, are not very clear, but we judge the columns have formed a junction on the plank road leading to Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, where Lee's army is supposed to be lying. We suppose that being south of the Rapidan, advance is a necessity and quick battle a certainty. We shall speculate not at all concerning what we as yet know so little of, but when the war-worn heroes of the Army of the Potomac meet the veterans of the army of Lee, there will be a struggle as terrible and defiant as every shook the world.

The second of the President's two weeks seems already pregnant with events even greater than have already sprang from the womb of the first.

The Upheaval of Slavery.—We publish this morning a series of very interesting letters from a correspondent who has had excellent opportunity to investigate the new condition of the negroes in the Southwest, their military organization, and the operations of the Government plantations, under the free-labor system. The facts set forth show the nature of the vital changes which the system of Slavery and its attendant social state are undergoing. Slavery *perishes*, and society changes so rapidly and radically that the return of peace will find many of the elements and features which distinguished the South in past years, gone forever. The accepted solution of the question, "What shal we do with the emancipated slaves?" receives additional clearness from our correspondent's experiences. So crude and undisciplined are the habits and personal resources of the blacks that to make them soldiers seems a necessary preliminary to making them freemen. The discipline, knowledge and experience thus acquired, will aid them vastly when thrown upon their own resources.

The system of Government plantations has had a pretty extensive trial under very serious difficulties, and the results show that great success will be obtained by the system, wherever the planters are not interrupted by the incursions of the enemy. Enough is shown by the past season's operations to convince the most skeptical of the pecuniary profits to be gained not only by the Government and planters, but by the freedmen who are employed to cultivate the plantations. We learn from another source, that many persons in the West, of energy and moderate means, intend to give the system a trial during the coming year. Aside from the fortunes of war, there would seem to be no obstacle to the amassing of large gains by engaging in this new sphere of activity.

The City Election.

It is not worth while to disguise the fact that our City election, which takes place next Tuesday, excites much less interest than it deserves. This will always be the case when the State canvass in November is at all heated and earnest, for the political enthusiasm of the community becomes then so much exhausted that the next contest, coming close upon its heels, must inevitably be much tamer and less exciting. On this account we consider it a serious misfortune for the City that the Charter election takes place only a month after the State canvass.

The contest for Mayor this Fall is triangular as usual. Alderman Boole is the regular nominee of both wings of the Democratic Party, though a fraction of each have combined to nominate Gunther, who was the Tammany candidate a year ago, but damaged his political reputation considerably in that quarter by presiding at Ex-Mayor Wood's celebrated Peace Convention of last Spring. He has a good many personal friends, who have been quite successful in concentrating in his support the various elements of political disaffection in the ranks of the Democracy, and who hope, therefore, to secure for him a heavy vote. We cannot see that he has the slightest chance of an election. Except in some very remarkable contingency, such as the judicial nominations of this Fall, the ranks of the Democratic Party are not easily broken: and we know nothing in the present case likely very seriously to divide the party vote.

The contest is between Alderman Boole and Supervisor Blunt, the Union candidate. If Gunther can withdraw Democratic votes enough to weaken the regular nominee of his party, the Union candidate may be elected—for his vote will unquestionably be decidedly larger than Gunther's. It is universally conceded that Mr. Blunt is entitled to the confidence of the whole community. He is a man of accurate business habits, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, and rigid. even to the verge of narrowness, in his notions of honesty in the discharge of public trusts. He has filled several important and responsible positions in connection with the City Government, and has never failed to command universal confidence and respect. by the fidelity and zeal with which he has protected the public interest. No one doubts that if he were to be elected Mayor, the City would have an Executive quite as faithful and quite as fearless in resisting attempted frauds of every kind as Mayor Opdyke has been during the official term which is now drawing to its close; and more than this no one can desire.

The Union men of the City are putting forth vigorous and hopeful efforts for Blunt's election. His chances of success depend entirely on the extent to which Gunther's vote may detract from Boole's. If he receives a large vote Blunt may be elected: and the bare chance of such a result makes it the duty of every Union man to give him his influence and his vote.

The Common Council.

It can scarcely be necessary to remind those who are anxious for a reform in the Government of our City, that the only way to secure it is by electing honest, upright and capable members of the *Common Council*. The substantial power of the City Government rests in their hands. The Mayor is powerless in presence of an adverse Common Council, and all his efforts to put a check on a corrupt and lavish expenditure of the public money will be utterly fruitless, unless he has the support of its members. The only way to secure a Board which shall serve the public instead of the private interests of political jobbers, is by disregarding all considerations but those which relate to personal character and fitness for the place, and by voting for *the best men* in every instance, without regard to political or party relations. This will not always accomplish the object desired, but one thing is very certain—if this will not, nothing will.

The Cavalry Forces of Bragg and Grant.—One prominent feature of Bragg's discomfiture is the undoubted absence of nearly all his cavalry, under Wheeler, which he sent with Longstreet in the advance upon Knoxville. Bragg is thus almost at Grant's mercy. The value of well-trained cavalry in a retreat is incalculable. Without it the infantry force must stop, deploy, form line of battle, and employ great skill in falling back every time the pursuing force comes up. But with a cavalry rear-guard, the infantry force need only be on the alert, and has far greater opportunities to assist the artillery and transportation in getting off.

Grant's cavalry force is undoubtedly where it can be serviceable; but though large in numbers, too much must not be expected of it, for the condition of the horses has for months been very poor. During the season of short rations at Chattanooga, our cavalry was sent to the rear to forage, and as they have since done no special service, there is probably an improvement in the condition of the horses. But the feed—pure corn, and scant at that—is so uncertain in that country that a few days' service soon uses up the horses. Our cavalry, therefore, though at present doing brilliant service, cannot, in this exigency be counted upon for such decisive action upon the flying army of Bragg as could be wished.

What Shall be Done?

The country will be horrified anew at the new revelations made of the continued and ceaseless atrocities practiced by the rebels upon our prisoners in the South. The statement which we publish to-day has been drawn up and submitted to the authorities by Surgeons who have just been released from the rebel dungeons. We would to Heaven we could doubt any of these statements, but when they come in this authentic form, sustained by the names of honorable and responsible professional gentlemen, and confirmed by the statistics and other evidence which they furnish, we can no more doubt them than we can doubt the evidence of our senses when we see the attenuated victims of rebel savagery tottering into our hospitals, from which most of them soon totter into the all-relieving grave.

These returned army surgeons assert that our prisoners have been and are subjected to "*systematic* abuse, neglect and semi-starvation." If we could believe that they only suffered in common with the people of the South, it would relieve the rebels from some of the odium, the eternal infamy, which their course in this matter has brought upon them. But they have reduced their deviltry. their unnecessary deviltry, to a system, and with the cold-blooded malignity of fiends, gloat over the sufferings of the heroes whom the chances of war have placed at their mercy. These Surgeons assert that our prisoners are consequently at this moment dying at the rate of fifty a day, or *fifteen hundred* a month—that even if all were released, they would be found to be "permanently broken down by thousands," and that even their present sufferings must be surpassed by the "wholesale misery and death that will come with the blighting frosts of Winter."

We had hoped that the supplies of food and clothing which our people and the authorities have sent South to our prisoners would at least temporarily relieve the sufferings of some of them—though we could not hope, from the circumstances of the case, that it would do any more than this. But we are deprived, in great measure, of even this hope; and the only prospect now of relief to our prisoners is by our authorities acceding to the rebel terms for exchange, or by Gen. Meade pushing on his victorious columns. If we do not speedily operate in one of these ways, Death must in a few brief months relieve the last of the *fifteen thousand* Union prisoners.

The Surgeons testify that our captive soldiers neither repine nor despair. They say that "all along the men have shown heroic fortitude under suffering; they spurn the idea that the Government or their country have forgotten them, and express undying devotion to the Union and confidence in the triumph of our arms." Such sublime heroism and constancy on their part surely merits heroic efforts on our part for their release.

The Coming "Financial Shock."

It is not to be denied that there is latent through all American society a vague dread, if not an expectation, of a coming financial or monetary "crash." Despite the wild speculations on the Stock Exchange, the mass of the community are dealing very cautiously. They carry everything snugly, as if at any moment a tremendous gale might break over them. Mr. Beecher only uttered the exact truth when he said in Manchester that never in our whole history was so much cash business transacted by our merchants and retailers. Even the West, which has been wont to strain credit to the utmost, is now buying and selling for cash to an unprecedented degree. The long credits to the South which once rendered large branches of mercantile affairs so uncertain, are, of course, entirely at an end. The large floating capital of the country, which is ordinarily seeking every venturesome channel of speculation and enterprise, is now being absorbed by the safest and most permanent investments, such as railway bonds and Government securities. Taking the country through—always excepting the stock-markets of New-York and Boston—there is probably less reckless speculation than has been the case for years.

And yet with all this care and caution, and this "keeping everything snug," there is, without doubt, an anxious looking-out, as if for a coming storm. To the mercantile eye, despite the favorable breezes and calm seas now, there is a constantly threatening horizon. Nor is this a fear or anxiety inspired by any doubts of the permanent success of this Government in its mighty struggle. If this were the case, hundreds of millions of capital would not be seeking United States bonds, as the best and safest investment; for capital knows nothing of sympathy or patriotism, and is necessarily affected by every shadow of a doubt with respect to its channels and objects. But the simple fact is, that the nation is in an unprecedented situation. No one can reckon on the immediate future. We have cast life, property, and the wealth of the future into this boiling cauldron of war and revolution. We have no doubt what ultimately shall come forth, but what shape the next two or next five years shall take, who can say? We have committed to the Government the whole resources and almost the whole business of the country for the grand purpose, from which, if it need twenty years of civil war, this nation will not and cannot turn. But for that reason—from the fact that so much of the prosperity of the people may be artificial and dependent on the Government action, we proceed cautiously and with constant forethought of possible events. For, suppose, what may occur within a month at any time, two severe defeats of the rebel armies, one in Virginia and the other in Georgia or Tennessee. Suppose—what unfortunately has only happened once in this war—a vigorous following up of the victories by our armies. Who does not see that, in such an event, with the fearful dearth of provisions at the South, the quarrels among the rebels themselves, the latent Unionism in large masses of the population, the little object for a continued struggle, the whole Confederacy *might*, within a fortnight, fall to pieces like a pack of cards, and all the world be surprised that they ever imagined it to be real. In such a supposed contingency—by no means impossible—we have at once a tremendous shock given to our whole financial world. From five to eight hundred thousand men—still leaving enough to hold the strategic points at the South,—are within a few weeks, perhaps, forced on the labor market. Wages fall with a crash. Crowds of men are forced out of various branches of industry by the new competition, and become, for a time, chargeable upon or injurious to the public. All production becomes cheapened, which—though of course a benefit to the whole community—may for a time occasion great losses to those who have already purchased their raw materials or implements at high prices. With the success of the Government and the expected resumption of specie payments, gold falls and prices come down to the old standard, so that large numbers who have purchased stocks of goods, or bought houses, or invested in railway securities, or made contracts, or entered on speculations under the inflated values, are obliged to sell or retain their purchases under the reduced values, and thousands who thought themselves rich, find themselves poor. The community on the whole would be benefited, but the immediate effect on the monetary world might be a panic, and would certainly be a great fall in values.

We sketch these possible events, as a source of the anxiety and the caution of the mercantile community, and it is very just that they should be kept constantly in view. But in point of fact, such events are not in the least probable. From all experience of the past we may safely conclude that we shall have no suddenly decisive victories over the rebels. We shall gain our advantages in the future, as we have done in the past, by sheer *momentum*; by weight slowly moving. We shall wear them out and push them out; and never lose an inch we have gained. We shall show no world-compelling genius, nor win any world-renowned battles. but we shall try the strain of Northern tenacity against Southern dash. We shall tire our enemy out. They will be forced into narrow and narrower limits. Gen. Grant will, next Spring, in all probability, cut the Confederacy in two, through Georgia. The last battles and the last guerrilla combats will, not improbably, be on the soil of the State which first threw down the gauge of combat. Still, such results demand time—one or two years. They will be heralded by the gradual reduction of our armies and navy, and the slow diminution of manufacture for the Government. Prices will slowly fall, and the resumption of specie payments be very gradual in its approach. The country will have time to prepare for the change; and though the apparent losses will be great, the real losses will be slight, and the shock scarcely appreciable.

Moseby's Guerrillas.—Though those removed from the actual field of operations find it hard to sit in judgment upon the actors, righteously, yet sometimes it is harder to account for the policy, or no policy, that allows certain things to exist. In this way we are brought to wonder at the operations of Moseby's moss-troopers. There are but a few hundred of them, all told, and yet, though we are not led to believe that the band consists of anything but ordinary material, they have been suffered for a great while to annoy the Army of the Potomac, attacking outposts, cutting off supplies, stealing horses, and playing the spy generally, at very small cost to themselves. There is no reason why this handful of men should not long since have been hunted down by their own plan. Fire should eat fire, and if we have the cavalry that is represented on the other side of the Rapidan, volunteers should be called for to form a band of the same style, to hunt down these fellows, by following them into their very lurking places. If we cannot wipe out a few hundred guerrillas now, we certainly cannot expect quick success when the war will be almost entirely a guerrilla one.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Faust," last night, was so near perfection that criticism can barely refer to it, except in terms of unlimited praise. All the hesitation of the first night had disappeared, and the artists did ample justice to themselves. The house was crowded, and the audience indulged in many *encores*, limiting them, it seemed, not by their desires, but by the painful necessity of allowing the performance to come to an end.

To-day the last grand combination *matinée* will take place. Bellini's "Somnambula" will be given; also. an act from "Semiramide," with Mme. Virginia Lorini, and a grand scena from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Mme. Ortolani Brignoli.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his sixth popular *matinée* at this establishment to-day. The programme is unusually interesting, containing among other items an arrangement for the orchestra, by Mr. Carl Bergmann, of the principal airs in Gounod's opera of "Faust." The vocal pieces will be interpreted by Mrs. J. M. Motte.

Arion Society.—The members of this energetic vocal Society will give a grand concert to-night at Irving Hall. The chorus of the Society and an orchestra of fifty performers, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, are the principal features of interest in the programme. They will interpret some *recherché* pieces, and with a care which we can only look for in liberal private Societies of this kind. The soloists of the occasion are Mlle. Stella Bonheur, (soprano;) Mr. Wm. Lotti, (tenor;) Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Cons. Demuth, Mr. Bergner, Mr. Mollenhauer, Mr. Luhde and Mr. Bergmann.

The Broadway Ampitheatre.—This elegant establishment is crowded with most respectable audiences on every performance, and its popularity is established. The entertainments are of a superior order, much of the programme being novel, and all the artists, as well as "steeds," being the best on the continent.

The Philharmonic—(Brooklyn.)—The second rehearsal for the second concert of the season, was given Wednesday at the Academy, before a brilliant audience. The orchestral selections were a symphony of Schumann's, "A Night in Granada," and the introduction to "Lohengrin," which under the skillful handling of Mr. Eisfeld, were rendered with great feeling and effect. The Brooklyn Philharmonic, ever ready to encourage native talent, have invited Miss Blanche Carpenter, of Brooklyn, a pupil of Mr. Mason, to play at the ensuing concert. The young lady rehearsed in public yesterday, for the first time, her selection being Weber's superb *Concert-stuck*. Much professional and local interest was manifested in her appearance, the occasion being one which in years to come many will be glad to recall. The work is not alone difficult and intricate, but abounds in broad harmonies and grand orchestral combinations which, strung upon the piano-forte score like pearls upon a golden thread, form conjointly an exponent of the peculiar style of the master worthy of his best representation. Miss Carpenter's manipulative skill and reaching capacity are of themselves sufficient to establish her claim to a high rank among mere executionists, while the brilliancy of her touch and the clarity of her notes are but the gratifying accompaniments to a quick conception and a sympathetic rendition. Her efforts, embarrassed by the strangeness of her position and the natural timidity of her age and sex, were received with astonishment, and applauded enthusiastically by her audience, professional and lay; and while she is to be congratulated upon the impression thus made, the Society deserves the credit of granting her an opportunity of exhibiting her skill and affording the public another worthy addition to the long list of American genius.

Mass Meeting of the Democracy.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE FOR MAYOR.

The meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, was a grand gathering of the Democracy. The indorsement of Francis I. A. Boole for Mayor by the unterrified, was enthusiastic. The inside of the lower hall was gaily festooned with flags and mottoes, such as "Our Union must and shall be preserved," "Our Country now and forever." The hall was crowed by an audience who were loud in their cheers for their favorite candidate. On the outside of the building processions lined the street from almost every Ward in the City, passing and repassing the doors, which could no longer admit delegations; bands of music, euphonious and otherwise, discoursed divers airs, and altogether it might be considered a great turnout.

The most eminent of the Democracy of the State had been announced as being expected to address the meeting, but, as often happens on such occasions, only the stars of lesser magnitude appeared. The meeting was organized by the selection of James B. Nicholson, Esq., as Chairman, and the acceptation of a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The audience, many of whom had undoubtedly come thither with the expectation of hearing a speech from Gov. Seymour, were compelled to forego that pleasure, and listen to the reading of a dispatch instead, in which His Excellency complains that while the Democratic party is "compelled to bear, in common with its political opponents, the burdens and sacrifices which this war imposes, no just regard or respect has been paid to its views or wishes." He objects, also, to the temper which deals with the greatest struggle known in the history of the world, in the narrow spirit which marks ordinary party action, and says that while the people of the Northern States are agreed "that the restoration of our Union is essential to the peace, happiness and prosperity of all sections of our broad land, some hold that the object will be most readily gained by an immediate cessation of hostilities and by negotiation, conducted with a view to the common good. On the opposite extreme are those who demand that the States should be subjugated by force, and force alone, and should be held and governed by military control until their populations be humiliated to the acceptance of such principles and forms of local government as may be dictated to them by conquerors. He expresses his belief that the mass of our people hold that in this emergency the policy should be that pursued by President Jackson under similar circumstances. While on the one hand there should be every exertion of National power to compel obedience to constitutional obligations, on the other there should be superadded every inducement consistent with the honor of the Government to lead the rebellious States to lay down their arms and return to their appropriate positions in the Union."

In conclusion he says:

"Let us, by a prompt obedience to our constitutional obligation, show that we are not animated by a factious purpose to embarrass the Administration: but that we are controlled by a fervent desire. not only to save our Union and preserve our Constitution. but beyond all to defend those rights of person and homes. of property, of conscience, which that Constitution and the Union were designed to secure. Adhering to our purpose to do our whole duty, and to demand all our rights, let us patiently and patriotically struggle to save our country from anarchy or from despotism unswerved by assaults, misrepresentations or denunciations.

To do this it is important that we should preserve our ranks unbroken, our local organization unimpaired I am animated with hope and confidence for the future, that the failure in practice of all schemes for the centralization of power will place the principles of local self-government upon firmer and stronger grounds. The end of the contest which is now going on in the public mind, will not only prove that the principles of government held by the Democratic party made our country great and prosperous, but that the antagonistic doctrines of consolidation are inconsonant with peace, with union, with the national existence. Let us, therefore, bear patiently the trials of the day, for we are to triumph in the permanent establishment of the political views held by our party organizations. Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The next feature of the meeting was the

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL B. GARVIN.

The first speaker of the evening was Hon. Samuel B. Garvin. In rising, he alluded to his election, saying that he had received 37,000 votes—equal to thirty-seven full regiments—and for this compliment, undeserved by him, he tendered his most profound thanks. They had heard the letter from the Governor; he believed in standing by the Union and in standing by the party organization. Gen. Jackson believed the same, and it was in this way that he was able to overthrow the National Bank. Next year the Democracy would carry the State. and next Tuesday they would elect Francis I. A. Boole to the office of Mayor by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. To come to the question immediately under consideration, he would allude to the candidate whom they had presented for their suffrages. He had heard not one word said against him from one end of the City to the other. He was a man of experience, had been in official positions in the City for years, had experience which qualified him for the position to which they would elect him. He continued further to comment upon the claims of Mr. Boole to their suffrages, and concluded with the renewed assurance that he would be elected.

After the conclusion of Judge Garvin's remarks,

HON. THOMAS C. FIELDS,

of Legislative notoriety, came forward and read a series of resolutions, confirmatory of Mr. Boole's nomination, and eulogistic of him as a candidate. He then proceeded at considerable length to sustain the resolutions, and to speak of the peculiar personal qualifications of Mr. Boole, alluding to his official career in the most complimentary terms, dilating upon the very superior qualifications required in a Street Inspector, of which office Mr. Boole had for some time been the incumbent, declaring its duties to be of a general character, similar to those of Mayor. He spoke of the hopeful aspects of the contest. The elections henceforth would prove that, on a sober second thought, New-York and other States which had so lately given a majority against the Democracy, had concluded that that party was the organization which was most entitled to be intrusted with the administration of affairs, both State and National. Mr. Boole was one of that kind of men who took nominations only to be elected. [Applause.]

Mr. Fields was followed by District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, who made a speech which kept the audience in constant good humor by the numerous puns and witty remarks it contained. He reviewed at some length the history of the City with respect to the rate of its taxation at former periods, as compared with the present population and taxation, claiming that the increase of the latter was no greater than to correspond with that of the former. He did not think it any discredit to Mr. Boole that he was born in Nova Scotia instead of the United States, or that he could not boast an aristocratic origin. He said in palliation, that Mr. Wood, elected on more than one former occasion to the office of Mayor by their ballots, also sprung from the lower classes.

At the close of Mr. Hall's remarks loud calls were made for Fernando Wood, and the Chairman sought to find him, but soon ascertained that he was not present. Calls were also made for Mr. Boole, but not nearly so loud as for Mr. Wood. He did not make his appearance.

Henry L. Clinton, Esq., was then introduced, but the audience, being unable to hear their favorite, made a general stampede, leaving only four or five hundred to listen to the remaining speakers.

Mr. Clinton continued for several minutes, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Arcularius But the assemblage was continually growing less numerous, and at a rather late hour the meeting was declared adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. E. G. Sutherland and A. H. Lockwood. Westchester; J. E. Owens, Maryland; J. A. Anderson, California, and R. P. Marshall, Dubuque, Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Bell, New-York; Col. W. T. Nichols, Vermont; Hon. Wm. H. Shanklin, Syracuse; John Rodgers, U. S. N., and G. W. Agnew, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

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Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
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Dr. B. C. Perry,
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formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Hill's Hair Dye. 50 cents.—Black or brown instantaneous; reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

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KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 611.—Nov. 27, 1863.
17, 32, 69, 8, 25, 33, 31, 11, 71, 21, 58, 72, 36.
Kentucky, Class 612.—Nov. 27, 1863.
13, 5, 12, 18, 52, 40, 64, 46, 16, 8, 47, 15.
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A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drugstore, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS, MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS AND TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At a meeting of Delegates representing Shipwrights working in the Navy-yard, new yards and old work, held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on Thursday, 26 inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That in consequence of the high and increasing prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, we demand an increase of 50 cents a day on our present rate of wages, on and after MONDAY, 30th November. By order, F. PERRINE, Chairman.
T. C. Clark, Secretary.

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
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Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N.J.
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THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,

And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTERS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

Spofford & Tileston,
Elisha Riggs,
John David Wolfe,
Hugh White,
Joseph Battell,
M. Delano,
Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.,
M. H. B. White,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,
Clinton L. Merriam,
(of Merriam & Bell,)
Wm. Tilden,
Wm. M. Burr,
George Barclay,
John Q. Jones,
John P. Moore,
Leonard W. Jerome,
P. M. Bryson,
E. B. Wesley,
Robert B. Campbell,
Chas. C. Backus,
James W. Cobb,
J. G. Hamilton,
Josiah Richards,
Russell Sage,
And others.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors, 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Talman, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
Has been used with the most astonishing success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
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OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
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OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York; S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all Druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
supplies the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, thereby infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and HEALTH into the weak and debilitated system.

Testimonials from eminent physicians, clergymen and others sent free.

For DYSPEPSIA and DEBILITY it is a specific.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.

For sale by all druggists.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with intitials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant, Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR.
ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. Blunt then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. Blunt's opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. Blunt also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. Blunt also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. Blunt was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against Fernando Wood's friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. Blunt has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. Stout, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. Blunt, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. Blunt, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. Blunt devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. Blunt recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor Blunt was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. Blunt managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. Blunt was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. Blunt is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XTH, XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
J. DAGGETT HUNT,
(Present Assistant Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND CITIZENS' UNION
NOMINATIONS.
Councilman IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
UNION NOMINATIONS,
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD.
To fill a vacancy,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
MORREL B. SPAULDING.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ALFRED MOORE.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
DAVID V. FREEMAN,
JAMES R. LEAMING.
To fill a Vacancy,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
SCHOOL TICKET.
Commissioner—JAMES L. HASTIE.
Trustees—JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS.
Inspector—ADOLPH C. RAU.

XIITH, XIX, AND XXIID WARDS.

The only incorruptible and honest friend of freedom nominated by the people of all parties for Police Justice is Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST; for Civil Justice, JAMES B. TULLY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LEARNING that Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT has been put in nomination as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, very cheerfully certify that we have known him, both as a practising lawyer in our Courts and while he was studying law in the office of Messrs. Barrett & Brinsmade, Wall-st.

From our knowledge of Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT, we regard his nomination as in every way an excellent one—his professional standing being good, his abilities more than the average, and his character irreproachable.

We make this statement without reference to politics, and with the single desire to signify to the citizens of this Judicial District that, in our judgment, Mr. BARRETT is eminently fit for the position to which he aspires.

Daniel Lord,
James W. Gerard,
Hon. Murray Hoffman,
Hon. John W. Edmonds,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,
Hon. Alex'r W. Bradford,
Philo T. Ruggles,
William Betts,
F. F. Marbury,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,
John A. Weeks,
George W. Wright,
Stephen Merrihew,
John G. Vose,
J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Isaac P. Martin,
Charles Donohue,
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
Hon. Henry Nicoll,
G. M. Ogden,
Joshua M. Van Cott,
Richard O'Gorman,
John K. Hackett,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
H. G. DeForest,
Daniel D. Lord,
D. E. Wheeler,
Hamilton Morton,
Henry Day,
W. Q. Morton,
George Buckham,
John C. T. Smidt,
John A. Osborn,
J. W. Fowler,
Richard Mott.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held at their headquarters No. 435 4th-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 27, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor, and pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we most cordially and earnestly indorse the nomination of Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as our candidate for Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District. His eighteen years of experience in the Police Department, and the services he has rendered to the citizens of the City, recommend him to the voters of the District as the most suitable candidate for the office.

Resolved, That the nomination of WILLIAM BOIES is one that commends itself to all good citizens, he is both honest and capable, and with the united efforts of good men will be elected.

Resolved, That the nomination of CHARLES C. PINCKNEY for Councilman meets our hearty approval His course in the Common Council during the year 1862 proved that he was the right man in the right place, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That our candidates for School Officers, viz.: Francis Lieber, for Commissioner; David W. Allen, for Inspector, and Alfred Edwards and B. B. Atterbury, for Trustees, shows the wisdom of the Committee in presenting the names of such high-minded and competent persons to fill these important positions.

THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
Robt. P. Duncan, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The attention of Bankers, Stationers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and the business public in general is called to the following notice:

The Journeymen Lithographic Printers of New-York, take pleasure in announcing that the following establishments have acceded to their demands:

F. Heppenheimer, No. 22 North William-st.
Verelst & Van Strydonck, No. 70 Maiden Lane.
Capewell & Kimmell, No. 254 and 256 Canal-st.
A. Turner, No. 15 Mercer-st.
Brett & Co., No. 83 Nassau-st.
Roby & O'Neill, No 49 John-st.
G. Hayward, No. 171 Pearl-st.
Ernest Wetzler, No. 100 William-st.
Cooper & Lang, No. 117 Fulton-st.
Brown & Co., No. 47 Nassau-st.
Henry Eno, No. 37 Park Row.
Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.
Jacques Sandmyer, No. 81 Nassau-st.
James McManus, No. 82 Cedar-st.
Andrie & Probert, No. 130 Broome-st.
Smith & Sleap, No. 32 John-st.
Geo. Schlegel, No. 83 William-st.
Rae Smith, No. 71 Nassau-st.
C. Fatzer, No. 216 William-st.
Deutz Brothers, No. 171 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1864.

Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AT A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, held Nov. 24, for the purpose of taking due notice of the decease of our late friend and member in the Association, MR. GEORGE BRINKERHOOF, of Grammar School No. 3, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Brinkerhoof this Association and the profession have lost a highly esteemed and most devoted member.

Resolved, That his zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, his earnest, faithful and conscientious discharge of duty, and his simple and Christian character, have won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his afflicted family in their bereavement; and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be forwarded to them.

Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Harrison, Fanning and Stoddard, and the above proceedings were ordered to be published in three of the daily papers.

JNO. A. NICHOLS, President.
W. M. Jelliffe, Sec'y. pro tem.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
Nov. 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

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AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Prices of Provisions—Gold Dust—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

The prices of provisions continue to rise. Under the double pressure of the fear of scarcity and the hope of gain, the farmers, and consequently the dealers, are asking prices which neither would have dreamed of six months, or even three months ago. Wheat, flour, butter, eggs and cheese are the chief of the dear articles. If you meet a farmer's wagon coming to market, with bold face he will ask seventy-five cents for his butter, forty for his cheese, and thirty-five for his eggs, and he will require the pay in cash, too. And meat is rising also. The butcher finds it necessary to give nine cents per pound for beef cattle on foot, and at this price the supply is not over abundant. Nor is there promise of any mending for several months. Rather the other way. It is possible that, after snow, flour and wheat will fall a little, but it will undoubtedly rise higher than ever before another harvest, and many of the poor of this city and Territory will be pinched. In fact, there is a general apprehension of tight times for food before next August. In accordance with this apprehension, BRIGHAM, on Sunday, begged of the men of the Territory to secure sufficient bread to feed their families before it was too late. Beyond such sufficiency he was willing they should sell to those who wished to buy; but he strongly disapproved of the head of a family, in an isolated region like this, selling his children's bread even for gold.

The precious dust continues to flow from the North in undiminished volume, and, indeed, faster than the merchants can supply "greenbacks" in exchange. A mint here or in Idaho would be an excellent thing, and will soon be a necessity. Then, as in California and Nevada, the currency would be chiefly in coin, a state of things which sagacious business men regard as not far off.

The Winter is not here yet, but the greatest weather-prophet of the place declares it nigh at hand, even at the doors, and it certainly has begun to cast its gloomy shadows before. A hard Winter and an exciting one is generally apprehended. This will add considerably to the sufferings of the poor human creatures, who have little food within doors, and the poor cattle, who will find less food on the now scorched and barren prairies.

On Wednesday, at the theatre, "Eustache Baudin" and "Bombastes Furioso" delighted a not very full house. BRIGHAM evidently makes a pride of what is partly a necessity, that of the Mormons "making their own fun." This may be very well in a small way, but in a large business enterprise success demands the absorption of all available talent. A certain proportion is inevitably swallowed up in expenses. Beyond that all is clear gain, and a thin house and a full one express the whole difference between profit and loss, financial success and failure.

Among the many things brought in from the East the season past, were a goodly number of wagons, purchased by merchants and freighters on their own account, or for others who furnished the money in advance. The drain of provisions to Idaho Territory has also caused a corresponding drain of wagons and teams. This tells harder on the wagons than on the teams, as the cattle can be raised here and the wagons cannot be produced in the Territory—they must be "imported."

As might have been expected, the price of wagons has run up considerably. Men who sent for one hundred dollar wagons to the States last Spring, could have taken for the same wagons fifty to seventy-five per cent. advance on that price, immediately the vehicles were dropped in this city. Not a bad speculation that.

A few years hence, and the secluded canons of the Rocky Mountains will be awakened by the snorting of the iron-horse. Already are the surveyors at work stretching their chains in the valley of the Timpanogos on or Provo River, and soon brawny arms will be hewing the rocks, grading the earth and bridging the torrents.

The Food Question—Theatricals—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

The advancing and feverish state of the provision trade seems to be exciting so much apprehension, in the minds of some persons, that considerable sacrifice and perhaps suffering will be the portion of many of the poor and improvident during the ensuing Winter and the succeeding Spring. The *News*, the local paper, is desperately heavy on the "merchants" and "speculators" in general, and handles them without gloves. Upon the shoulders of these shrewd gentlemen is laid the responsibility of the low price of produce when it is cheap, and of the high price when it is dear. They are supposed to defraud the producer in the days of small figures, and to impose upon the poor consumer in moments like the present, when such figures are doubled and trebled. The Mormon paper evidently believes in that Scripture which declares the impossibility of a rich man—meaning, of course, a trader—entering the Kingdom of Heaven, unless his pretensions dwindle down to Lilliputian, or even microscopic proportions. But I am afraid that the Salt Lake merchants are a set of hard cases, that is, casehardened to appeal or anathema from a prophetic editor, and I have no doubt they will stiff-neckedly continue to buy and sell whatever is in the market, that they can see any money in, till something more profitable turns up.

The *News* recommends those who have breadstuffs to spare to sell only in small quantities, and at moderate prices, to those who labor, and are not supplied with food for their families. I should not be surprised if the incoming Legislature were to take some action with a view to preserving in the Territory a sufficiency of breadstuffs for the inhabitants, for many of the people retain most lively recollections of the pinching times of the "grasshopper war," when pigweed and bulbous pabulum was the main stay, the chief edible resource, of whole families. Nobody wishes to see such times again, so at every distant glimpse or dim prospect of the like, the "warning voice" of forecast is heard loud and shrill, and he who hears not, or opposes, is considered a victim of cupidity, and is told just so.

The Theatre is rising a little. A full house convened on Saturday to see the play of the "Charcoal Burner," which, by the by, must be a bit of a favorite with the Salt Lakers, as it is presented every Winter. Mr. J. T. CAINE as the misanthropic *Poynet Arden*, and Mr. D. MCKENZIE as the miserly *Matthew Esdale*, were singled out for special commendation. The farce of "Mr. and Mrs. White" was well received as the afterpiece. By way of alloy to the enjoyment, two officers and two privates of the C. V.'s, having bricks in their hats, appeared anxious for the whole audience to know that interesting fact. Ejectment was practiced upon the two of low degree, and it is understood that arrangements have been made for a summary similar process in case of like provocation in the future.

Further, some care is in exercise to keep tickets in the hands of more sober folks, or rather beyond the reach of known or suspected disturbers of the peace. If the above measures fail to produce the result desired, the house will doubtless be closed to the general public.

As special attractions for this evening the services of Mr. and Mrs. IRWIN, professionals passing through this city to the diggings, are announced, in BULWER's popular play, "The Lady of Lyons." A crowded house is certain, for, notwithstanding the restrictions, the tickets were pretty much cleared out early yesterday. In theatrical matters the Mormons are not troubled with scruples as are pious folks elsewhere, and there are here many persons who have been familiar with good acting in New-York, Liverpool and London. Such persons are eager to flock to view a passing "star," not only for the fresh pleasure anticipated, but also to revel in revived reminiscences of the glories of the past. Whilst the untraveled Utah youth, who know nothing but amateur efforts, are just as anxious to learn what professional actors of both sexes are like, and what they can do.

The severity of the cold weather that recently came upon us has tapered off somewhat, until there is an excellent time for working, and altogether as pleasant as any in the year, being neither too hot nor too cold, and very fine withal. But we hear of heavy snows east and west of this longitude—of merchant trains from California nearly fast in earth's snowy coating, and the Eastern mail failed to arrive for a period of three days, I suppose for a similar cause.

Maj. O'NEIL, with seventy of the C. V.'s left Camp Douglas yesterday for Soda Springs. The business of the command is said to be road making or repairing between Ogden Hole and Logan, and Franklin and Soda Springs. Capt. SMITH, with a company of cavalry, returned from the Western mail route on Saturday.

Among other military movements may be mentioned a day's drill of a detachment of the First cavalry of the Nauvoo legion on the prairie west of the Jordan on Saturday. Lately we have not heard much of this organization—the militia of the Territory—and doubtless their rusty flintlocks need some bruseing and brightening.

THANKSGIVING TRAVEL.—The various passenger trains out of New-York yesterday were loaded to their utmost capacity. Including the special trains to Norwalk and Port Chester, there were *ninety-nine passenger cars* left the Twenty-seventh-street depot, carrying an aggregate of *five thousand two hundred and sixty passengers!* It is well for the poultry tribe that such an onslaught upon their ranks is only made twice a year—Thanksgiving and Christmas.—*New-Haven Journal.*

A Curious Case.

THE VALUE OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES COMPARED WITH COIN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 27.

Yesterday we published a report of a case argued before Judges ALLISON and LUDLOW, involving a most important question to the owners of ground rents. In the case before Court, the owner of the fee desired to pay the ground rent of $25,000 in legal-tender notes, and this proposition is refused on the ground that the deeds (executed in 1832) recite the rent charge to be "lawful silver money of the United States of America of the present legal standard, fineness and weight," and the extinguishment of the ground rent is permitted by the payment of the principal sum "lawful money aforesaid." Col. J. Ross SNOWDEN, who appeared for the owner of the fee, who desires to pay the money in legal-tender notes, made an interesting argument in reference to the value of the coinage of the United States. His former position as Director of the Mint gave him facilities for the collection of facts which are interesting at this time. The first coinage of the United States was executed under the act of 1792. By that act the silver dollar and the lower denominations in proportion were of the weight of 416 grains, and contained 371¼ grains of pure silver; this fineness is not easily expressed in decimals, but is very nearly 892-4 thousandths. This coinage continued until the act of January 18, 1837, when the weight of the dollar was fixed at 412½ grains and fineness at 900 thousandths. The dollar called for in the deeds was under the former law. Thus continued the silver coinage until the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, and by that act the half-dollar was reduced from 206¼ grains (the weight under the act of 1837) to 193 grains. This was a reduction of 14¼ grains to the half-dollar, or 28½ grains to the dollar. The lower denominations of silver coin were reduced in the same proportion. A popular error prevails that these coins were decreased in *fineness*, but the only change is in the reduced *weight*. The appreciation of silver rendered this alteration necessary. The large production of gold from California and Australia has somewhat changed the proportional values of the two metals. Before the mines of gold were opened, the proportion of the production of gold and silver was about as one ounce of gold to seventeen of silver. When these deeds were made (in 1832) it was probably as one ounce of gold to thirty-five or forty ounces of silver. But when the mines of California and Australia poured forth their hundreds of millions of dollars, the proportion practically changed to one ounce of gold to less than four ounces of silver. There are many causes which prevented any great divergence in the proportionate value of the two metals, especially to the degree indicated by the large production of gold as compared with silver. It shows, however, that the reduction in the weight of silver coins was rendered necessary, because, as compared with gold, silver has appreciated in value and the coins issued under the former standards, were worth much more as *bullion* than as *coin* at their nominal value. And hence the question whether it should be in the power of any man to bind future generations to a proportion, or even a measure of value, which the Government, falling in with the course of nature and providence, is compelled to change. The silver dollar of 1832 is no longer issued from the mint, and cannot be obtained. So, also, the dollar of 1837 is no longer a coin of circulation. It has ceased to be a current coin since the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, because it became too valuable for circulation, when two half dollars, although weighing 28½ grains less than the whole dollar, would pass as an equivalent. Neither of these dollars is quoted in the market, because they are not to be obtained. The only silver coins which have a market price are the half dollars and those of less denominations. These last are quoted at a lower rate, because they are generally more worn, and have, consequently, less weight.

The amount of standard silver contained in $22,000 (the sum to be paid to extinguish these ground rents) is 21,484,375 ounces. To obtain this amount of silver, the owner of the fee would be obliged to go into the market and purchase an equivalent weight in half dollars. And this would require $26,855 46. Silver half dollars were quoted on Saturday at a premium of from 45 to 46 per cent.; it would, therefore, require $38,940 42 to procure the silver called for in these deeds, although the sum to be paid is $25,000, and which the parties holding the deeds say can be paid in *any lawful money of the United States which is made a legal tender by law.* Congress has changed the standard weight and fineness of gold and silver coins since these deeds were executed. This undoubted power has been repeatedly exercised. Besides the instances already given, there is the act of June 28, 1834, known as Col. BENTON's bill. That act reduced the weight of the Eagle from 270 grains to 258 grains, and the lower denominations in proportion. Before the passage of that act gold coins did not circulate because they were undervalued; the gold contained in the Eagle was worth more than $10 as bullion. If a deed made in 1833 called for Eagles of the weight then established, ought not the payer be permitted to pay in the gold coin which are made a legal tender at the time that the payment is made? The former coin no longer exists; the latter takes its place by authority of the sovereign power which has the constitutional control over the subject matter. In this case it is not asked that the Court shall direct the payment to be made in any particular currency, but that it should be paid in *money of the United States.* The amount due the ground landlord will then be paid in that medium which both sides regard as "lawful money of the United States." These rent charges are *debts*—they call for dollars, money of the United States. The fixing of the weight and fineness is not within the control of an individual, but is the prerogative of the sovereign power. The coinage of a country is an act of the highest sovereignty. Our Constitution vests this power in the Congress of the United States. They alone can fix what shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts. Col. SNOWDEN followed this line of argument to its close, and quoted cases in support of his position. The case was held under advisement.

THE PRIZE STEAMERS.—The prize steamers *R. E. Lee*, (formerly the *Giraffe*,) *Cornubia*, *Ella* and *Anna*, and *Ella*, are now all lying at Lewis wharf. The work of discharging the *Ella and Anna* will be finished to-day.

The cargoes of the four steamers were similar in character, all having cases of rifles, saltpetre, salt, and beef and pork on account of the Confederate Government.

The *R. E. Lee* will need extensive repairs, the engines being out of order, and the bottom foul, causing her to run slowly.

She is probably worth $150,000. The *Ella and Anna*, which has extensive cabins, and is well fitted for a transport, is worth about the same. The *Cornubia* will probably sell for about $125,000, and the *Ella* for $60,000.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 25.*

ARREST OF A GANG OF HORSE-THIEVES.—For some time a gang of men have been engaged in stealing horses in Maine and running them to Vermont, and, on their returns taking to Maine horses stolen in Vermont. Investigations were carried on quietly, and it was ascertained that two men named ROBERTS, supposed to belong to Lewiston, Me., were connected with the gang. Recently, a woman known to be the wife or mistress of one of these men, hired a house in the village at Bradford, Vt. The detectives became aware of this, and kept a lookout for visitors to the house. On Monday the premises were searched, and four men, who had reached the village the previous night on foot, were found concealed there. The brothers ROBERTS were of the number—the other two gave the name of SMITH, and say they belong to Maine. It is probable that the four will be taken to Maine for trial. They are all young men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27, 1863.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C. 109	1400 Harlem R........ 90
3,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c..N 98⅛	600 do........ 91
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Cou. 100⅛	200 do........b30 92
1,000 Brook'n C. 6s W. L. 109	1800 Reading R........122
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59⅛	500 do........s30.122
10,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 66¾	500 do........122¼
20,000 do........ 67	500 do........s30.122¼
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 37	100 Mich. Cen. R........123
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st... 93	450 do........122⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 87	200 do........122⅞
2,000 Goshen Br. B....104	300 do........122¼
5 Continental Bank..100	100 do........b10.122½
35,000 Amer. Gold.....144¾	500 M. S. & N. I........ 79
25,000 do........145	50 do........b30 79¾
50,000 do........145¼	100 do........b10 79
15,000 do........145⅛	500 do........78⅞
200 Canton Co.......b60 34⅛	600 do........78¾
100 do........33⅛	100 do........s30 78¾
100 do........33⅝	25 do........78
50 Penn. Coal Co.....163	500 Clev. & Tol........115
118 do........160	500 do........114¾
450 Cumb Coal Prf..... 38	800 M. S. & N. I. G'd...135
250 do........37¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. S......118
700 do........37⅛	300 do........b30.118
50 do........s30 37¼	100 do........b30.117¾
200 do........s60 37	800 do........117⅛
100 do........37⅜	200 do........s30.117
100 Quick. M. Co...... 62	100 do........117¼
300 do........b30 61¾	100 do........117
500 do........ 61	2000 Cleve. & Pitts.....102
300 do........ 60¾	2200 do........102¼
250 Cen. Am. Tr. Co... 30	400 do........s60.102
225 do........ 29	1500 do........102⅛
100 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. 93	400 do........b10.103
500 do........ 94	500 do........102⅜
200 do........s30 93	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.155
300 Mar. Min. Co..... 39	500 Gal. & Chi. R......106
100 do........ 39⅛	200 do........106⅛
5 Pacific Mail........210	100 do........107
300 Miss. & Mo R....... 37	400 do........106¾
1650 N. Y. Cen. R 134	500 do........s30.106⅛
1300 do........133¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R......104
500 do........s10.133¾	450 do........103
500 do........s15 133¾	100 do........b10.103
100 do........s60.133¼	300 do........b5.103
600 do........133⅞	100 do........s10.103
200 do........b10.134	200 do........102⅛
100 do........b5.134	100 do........102¼
500 do........b3.134	300 do........b10.102⅜
200 Erie R........105¾	100 do........102⅛
500 do........s30.105⅛	1200 do........102
4500 do........105⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R..... 57
100 do........b30.105¾	200 do........ 56
600 do........105⅜	200 do........ 55
200 do........b10.105⅛	100 Tol. & Wab R....... 47
700 do........s30.105¼	800 P., Ft. W. & Ch... 81
500 do........s15.105¼	500 do........80⅛
600 do........s30.105⅛	200 do........s60 80
850 do........b30 106	400 do........80¾
50 do........b15.106	100 do........b15 80¾
200 do........b30.105⅝	300 do........80¾
300 do........b30.105⅞	300 do........b10 81
200 Erie R. Prf........101⅛	700 do........81
300 do........101	300 A. & T. H. R....... 58
100 do........100⅛	500 Chi. & N. W........ 46
100 do........100¼	800 do........45⅛
5 do........103	100 do........b10 46
500 Hudson R. R.......122	500 do........45
300 do........121	700 do........45¼
150 do........121⅛	300 Chic. & Alt. R...... 81

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, Oregon W. L., ½-yearly..105	200 Harlem R........ 91
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Apr...106⅝	100 do........91¼
2,000 Mo. State 6s...... 67⅛	2000 Reading R........122
10,000 do........ 67	800 do........121⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R........122½
2,000 Har. R. 3d M....102	400 M. So. & N. I........ 79
5,000 Amer. Gold.....143⅛	400 do........78¾
30,000 do........143	100 do........78⅛
300 Canton Co........ 33¼	100 do........s60 78⅛
300 do........b30 33⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc......116
100 Cum. Coal Pref.... 36⅛	2000 Cl. & Pitts. R......102⅛
300 do........ 36¾	700 do........b10.102¾
205 Pac. M. S. Co......209	500 do........s30.102
50 do........208	100 Gal. & Chic. R......106¼
50 do........b10.210	200 do........106⅛
50 do........209⅛	400 do........b10.107
100 Hudson R. R......122	100 Clev. & Tol. R......114½
300 do........122⅛	200 do........114
1000 N. Y. Cen. R......132¼	150 Chic. & R. I. R......103
100 do........132⅜	200 do........103⅛
500 do........132½	100 M. & P. Du C........ 55
100 do........b30 132¾	100 do........ 54
500 Erie R........b10.104¼	100 do........ 53
700 do........104⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C..... 81¼
400 do........104¾	100 do........b10 81¼
800 do........104⅛	100 do........b10 81⅛
100 do........b30.105¼	500 do........ 81
500 Erie Pref........100⅛	100 do........ 81⅛
	100 Alt. & T. H. R...... 56

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R...s3.131⅛	300 M. S. & N. I. R..s10 79
100 do........c.131⅛	900 do........ 79
500 do........131½	100 do........s60 78¾
750 do........131¼	200 M. S. & N. I. G......135
50 do........131⅞	2000 Cleve. & P. R......101⅛
500 do........b10.132⅛	700 do........b3.101⅛
500 do........b10 132¾	2500 do........101¼
200 Erie Railroad...b3.104	200 do........c.101¼
1000 do........103⅞	200 do........s3 101⅛
700 do........104	200 do........101⅛
400 do........s3.104	100 Gal. & Chi. R....c.106
200 do........s3.104⅛	200 do........105¾
200 do........c.104⅛	100 do........c 105⅛
100 do........104⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b3 115
200 Hud. R. R........121¾	200 Chi. & R. I........c.102⅞
200 do........s60.121⅞	100 do........s3 102⅛
1200 Harlem R........ 90½	200 do........b3.103⅛
300 do........ 90⅛	350 Chic. & N. W........ 45⅛
400 Reading R........121¾	150 P., Ft. W. & C..... 81¼
200 do........c.121¾	250 Canton Co......b3. 33¾
200 do........s3.121⅞	300 do........ 33¾
200 do........121⅞	400 Cumb. Coal........ 37
100 do........b10.122	200 do........b3 37
100 do........b3.122	200 do........ 36⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R......121	100 do........ 36¼
300 Ill. Cen. R........117	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R........133¼	100 Harlem R........ 92½
200 do........s3.133⅛	400 Ill. Cen. R........118
300 do........s3.133¼	300 do........b3.118
1300 do........133⅛	2600 Clev. & Pitts....b3 104
1450 do........s3.133½	250 Gal. & Chi. R......107½
200 Erie R........104⅞	400 Cleve. & Tol. R......115
500 do........105	200 Chic. & R. I........104
2500 do........s3 105	100 do........s3.104
400 do........105¼	800 do........104¼
300 do........105⅛	200 do........b3.104½
600 do........b3. 105¾	100 do........104⅛
700 do........s3 105⅞	100 do........b3.104⅜
100 Hud. R. R........s3.122	400 do........104⅛
300 Reading R........s3 122⅞	50 Chic. & N. W. R........ 46
700 do........s3.122⅛	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C... 82⅛
700 do........122⅛	100 do........ 82⅞
500 M. S. & N. I........ 79⅛	300 do........ 82¾
500 do........ 79⅞	100 do........s3 82⅞
100 do........b3 79⅞	50 Mil. & P. Du C... 53
500 do........s15 79½	900 Cum. Coal........ 37

FRIDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London were further down to-day on the confirmatory news of Gen. GRANT's important victory. The figures settled down to 143½ ℔ cent. for Gold, and 157@158 ℔ cent. for Bills on London, the additional decline since the eve of yesterday's holiday being 3½ ℔ cent., and the whole fall since last week full *ten per cent.* The fair trade demand for Bills at the reduced rates prevented anything like a panic fall in Gold this morning. The first sales at the Stock Exchange Board were nearly 2 ℔ cent. above the quotation ultimately reached on the Street. The Second Board sales were at 143 ℔ cent.

The Stock Market was lower by 2@3 ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares than on Wednesday. There was much excitement among the speculators on the Street throughout the day on Erie and other speculative Stocks, and the fluctuations from the early prices at the Stock Exchange to the sales at the Second Board were from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. The decline was 2½@3 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, and from 2½ to 4 ℔ cent. on the Western Roads. The market was much unsettled at the close of business hours, and the contest pretty animated between the *Bull* and *Bear* interests, the latter contending that the Railways should sympathize with the decline in Gold and Exchange. The Government Stocks are steady, and the Border State Stocks rather firmer than on Wednesday.

At 4 o'clock there was more firmness in the Railway Stocks, and an advance of ½@¾ ℔ cent. on the printed sales at the Second Board. The following quotations were made in comparison with Wednesday night, the market leaving off unsettled, but generally better than at the Second Board, and the tone of speculation reported firm:

	Wed.	Fri.		Wed.	Fri.
Gold Coin	147¼	143¾	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Central	126	124
N. Y. Central	135¼	133⅛	Mich. Southern	81¼	79⅛
Erie	106¼	105⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	140	140
Erie Preferred	102⅛	101¼	Illinois Cen	120	118
Hudson	126	123	Pittsburgh	105⅝	104
Pacific Mail	213	216	Fort Wayne	83	82¾
Harlem	93	92⅛	Rock Island	105¾	104¼
Canton	33¼	33¼	Galena	108¼	107
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Reading	124⅛	122⅛
Toledo	116¼	115	Quicksilver	63	62⅛
Northwest	48	46	Chicago and A	85½	83

The market for Money is very quiet to-day. There is an active, but not very pressing demand from the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent., while lenders meet this inquiry with sufficient freedom to keep the market steady.

The receipts at the Treasury Office to-day for the Popular Loan amounted to $979,800.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	National	104
Manhattan	140	Commerce	105
Merchants'	110	Ocean	94
Tradesmen's	110	Bank of N. America	108
Greenwich	160	Continental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	70
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	135	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie thirds. '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie fourths, '80	105	M. & P du Ch. firsts	106½
Hudson R. '69	114	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem, '69 & '73	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104¼
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102½
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Michigan S. seconds	104	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	160
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alton, firsts	104
Al. & T. H 2ds. Inc.	82	Chic. & Alton Income	90

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k. Nov. 21.	$176,702,428	145,248,846	28,054,514	6,122,379
Boston, Nov. 23.	75,544,964	32,960,173	7,794,227	9,436,924
Phil., Nov. 23	37,236,183	30,186,124	4,155,768	2,085,634
Total	$289,483,575	208,395,143	40,004,509	17,644,937
Last week	295,833,533	215,668,169	41,244,693	17,804,080
Last year	293,432,680	218,333,999	51,377,256	22,574,162

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 26 were $1,422,441, against $946,377 same week last year, and $912,709 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,375	$528,844	450	$142,768	136	$50,547
Mf. of Cot'n.	223	76,553	169	57,869	182	40,120
Mf. of Silk	293	254,461	69	81,050	26	35,726
Mf. of Flax	854	135,378	200	55,508	433	90,731
Miscellan's.	292	84,542	3	5,478	17	1,815
Total	3,032	$1,079,778	918	$342,663	794	$218,939
		342,663				1,079,778
Total entered		$1,422,441	Total marketed			$1,298,717

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,868,854 54—including for Customs, $218,000; payments, $3,079,348 29; balance, $17,209,153 91.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 122 bbls. Ashes, 41,643 bbls. Flour, 643 bbls. and 437 bags Corn Meal, 195 bags Buckwheat Flour, 298,170 bushels Wheat, 15,957 bushels Corn, 63 bushels Rye, 85,555 bushels Barley, 189,762 bushels Oats, 3,488 bushels Malt, 13,982 bushels Peas, and 12,129 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, including Pots, at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75@$9 81¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COAL—Is in less request and though prices are quoted firm, there is decidedly less buoyancy in the market. At the public sale of Scranton Coal on Wednesday, (our report of which was crowded out of each of the last two issues of this paper,) 25,000 tons were disposed of at $9 25@$9 35 for Stove; $8 75 @$8 80 for Egg; $6 25@$7 25 for Lump; $5 70@$6 65 for Chestnut; $6 30@$6 37½ for Grate, and $6 30 for Steamboat, ℔ ton, showing an important decline from the high rates realized at the previous auction sale, a month ago. The principal buyers were local dealers. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "There has been an increase in the quantity of coal mined this year of 1,585,700 tons, up to the month of October, compared with the same period of 1862, and the total product of Anthracite this year will reach 9,800,000 tons."

COFFEE—Is quiet and nominal to-day, at former quotations, Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon. 34c.; Rio, 31½c.@34½c., Laguayra, 32½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been inactive at drooping prices. Middlings, 82c.@83c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 475 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have declined 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., yet the demand has been limited. Sales, since our last, 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 75@$6; poor to choice extra State, at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20 @$7 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 75	@$6 00
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 20	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 45	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 745 bbls., at $7 45@$8 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite heavy at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales 470 bbls. extra at $6 20@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely quiet to-day. Holders are eager to sell, but reluctant to concede as much as is claimed by purchasers. The demand is limited. Prices may be quoted down 3c.@4c. ℔ bush., closing very irregularly. Sales, since our last, 27,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 54; Red Western, poor old to choice new at $1 41@$1 52; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 38@$1 43, chiefly at $1 38@$1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 39; old do. at 1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 38; old do. at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet and depressed; sales were made of 51,000 bushels, closing heavily at $1 17½@$1 19 for Mixed Western in store and afloat ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 30@$1 35, according to quality, ℔ bush. Oats have been in moderate demand, and have fallen off 3c. ℔ bushel. We quote Canada at 85c.@86c.; Western, 86c.@88c.; State at 87c.@89c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in less demand, at $1 40@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bush.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Nov. 21.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	1,506,789	1,332,063	1,033,463	1,261,939
Wheat, bush	12,445,038	10,199,183	12,547,737	10,254,412
Corn, bush	29,903,382	25,244,477	30,243,732	25,205,604
Oats, bush	3,510,527	8,009,388	2,327,097	6,284,630
Rye, bush	931,355	762,550	838,763	511,275
Barley, bush	791,189	1,013,240	347,381	640,975

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	1863. Nov. 21.	1862. Nov. 22.
Flour, bbls	22,563	31,586
Wheat, bushels	422,182	757,455
Corn, bushels	81,840	1,340,969
Oats, bushels	1,032,647	——
Rye, bushels	117,242	——
Barley, bushels	69,832	——

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 22d of November, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,353,900	1,523,400	1,304,700
Wheat, bushels	26,919,700	29,740,300	19,008,000
Corn, bushels	21,491,400	21,187,500	20,532,300
Barley, bushels	1,898,400	1,819,100	2,382,100
Oats, bushels	4,947,700	4,907,200	9,707,900
Rye, bushels	797,500	743,300	382,700

The receipts of the new crop of Barley at Albany by weeks have been:

	1862.	1863.
3d week Sept., bushels	19,200	27,400
4th week Sept., bushels	20,400	137,200
1st week Oct., bushels	60,000	431,700
2d week Oct., bushels	72,400	497,100
3d week Oct., bushels	232,300	206,100
4th week Oct., bushels	294,300	289,900
1st week Nov., bushels	336,200	186,600
2d week Nov., bushels	164,300	290,700
3d week Nov., bushels	216,700	145,000
Total bushels	1,415,800	2,211,700

HAY—North River is less active at $1 20@$1 35 ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw, 80c.@$1.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 20c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ ℔. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "Hops have sold freely in the country during the past two weeks—the best sorts bringing 25c.; inferior 16c.@22c."

LUMBER—With light supplies in market and an active inquiry, prices of Eastern Spruce and Pine favor sellers. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber are less than for previous weeks of November, and will continue less for the remainder of the season, as few dealers are shipping at the high freights. The sales have been moderate, as most of the buyers have made up their lines. Shipments have been as large as the unpleasant weather would allow—the wharves having been full during the week. Prices are steady and firm, with an advance on Hardwood, which is very scarce. Pine, of most kinds, is in good supply. Spruce, Hemlock and Shingles are scarce."

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 12½ ℔ gallon; Resin, $38@$48 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, at declining prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90 @$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 25½c.@26c.; Refined do. at 50c.@53c. free, and 41½c.@43c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has declined 12½c. ℔ bbl., closing heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 5,100 bbls., at $17 87@$18 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $16 90@$17 for Prime Mess; $16 25 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess, $13 50@$13 75 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 12½ for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Sales, 190 pkgs. Bacon is in demand at 8¾c.@10½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 500 boxes Cumberland for December and January delivery, at 9c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs are dull at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Lard has been depressed. Sales 3,300 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Sales included 500 tcs., deliverable in February, at 12⅞c., and 1,000 tcs., January, February and March delivery, at 12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been quiet; sales 260 bbls. at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; India Mess, $28@$30 ℔ tierce; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been in less request at irregular prices, including East India at $7@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices depressed and unsettled, to-day.

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., at 72c.@75c., chiefly at 74c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very light engagements were reported, to-day. For Liverpool—500 bbls. Flour on private terms, to fill up; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 40s., by steamer, ℔ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 20 bales Hops at ½d. ℔ ℔., and 500 pkgs. Butter, by steamer, at 50s. ℔ ton.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—GOOD, PLAIN BOARD, AT MODERATE charge, in an intelligent, cheerful, Christian family, by a gentleman and wife, who will give the least possible trouble. Replies, (which will be confidential, if desired,) must state particulars in full, as the advertiser's time will not admit of his noticing any other. References exchanged. Address "PROMPT," Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, ONE large room with closets, and small bedroom adjoining, with board, between 12th and 26th sts., and 4th and 6th av.; references required and given. Address J., Box No. 2,882 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WANTED IMMEDIATELY by two gentlemen—parlor and bedroom; location between 8th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 4,530 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE EITHER IN THIRTY-sixth-st., between 5th and 6th avs. or in 5th-av., a DOUBLE BLANKET SHAWL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 66 West 36th-st., or at No. 262 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen. 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

20,000 PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AT YOUR PRICE.

40,000 Annuals and Gift Books at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous Books at any price.
200,000 Children's Books at half the retail price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., Offers for sale Scrip of various dividend paying Marine Insurance Companies, including Commercial, Mercantile, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Sun and Union.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FIRST day of DECEMBER, 1863.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:

A Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

A Civil Justice for the First District, comprising the 1st, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Police Justice for the First District, comprising the 1st, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth District, comprising the XVIth and XXth Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—PHOTOGRAPH from life, very fine, on cards 10 by 12 inches. Price $1. At No. 101 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st. GEO. W. ROSE, Publisher of *Friends of Freedom.*

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES to teach three or fours daily, commencing about the 1st of January; best of City and other references given. Address S. J., Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 231 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD newspapers, books and pamphlets. Waste papers of every description bought at the highest price. J. ELLIOTT, No. 40 Ann-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, IN FINE order, and of our own make. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 813 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,

FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Naham Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR., No. 133 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d st.
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 180 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice.
WILLIAM E. SMITH.
For Councilmen.
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER, ABRAHAM E. DATER,
WILLIAM HEPBURN, JOHN H. PULLIS.
ELBERT ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE
For School Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLES.
For Trustees.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, HENRY P. LEE.
ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
For Councilman.
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For Police Justice.
RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM BOIES.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.
For School Inspector,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.
For School Trustees.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE.
THOMAS STEVENSON.
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., President.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Con. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary
Citizens' Association of XVIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
JAMES E. WATSON.
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. LAIMBEER, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. E. FROST, Chairman, XVIIIth Ward.
MARSHALL VOUGHT, Secretary, XXIst Ward.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE.
C. C. CRANE, Chairman Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TAMMANY HALL.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman.
GEORGE J. GREGORY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
For Civil Justice.
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

GAME OF DRAUGHTS.—BY HENRY SPAYTH—A new treatise, containing over 500 games and positions. Price $1 50, post-paid. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, New-York.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—ANSON WILLIS is the Citizens' Candidate for Police Justice. The report that he will not run, is false.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for church and Sunday-schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth-bound, embossed, 75 cents; $8 per dozen, $65 per 100; postage, 15 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST."—A lecture will be delivered, the Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject: *The Destiny of the Earth*; when the universal and everlasting reign of Christ upon the earth, and the final and complete subjugation of all his enemies, will be demonstrated from Scripture. The Gospel of Salvation through the Blood of Christ will be preached at 7½ o'clock P. M. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who attend.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—Will be held in the basement of the Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, the 2d, 3d and 4th days of December next. The friendly coöperation and presence of those interested in the prosperity and success of this Church and Sunday School, is respectfully solicited. Doors open from 2 till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents.

FREEDMEN'S MEETING AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Col. HANKS, who is North by authority of Gen. BANKS, to represent the sufferings of the freedmen, will speak, in connection with the representatives of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. An interesting group of former slaves, among whom are several apparently white children, will be introduced to the audience.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 554 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, Christianity restored. Evening, trance speaking. Jews, professing Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited. Collections taken up.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The Gospel is preached in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.—The tenth discourse of this series will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject, *Eli, the Amiable Sinner.* Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will exchange pulpits with the Pastor in the morning. Services commencing at 10½. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim at the Palace Beautiful*, being the next in the series on the Gospel as illustrated by Bunyan. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach the annual sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. CROSBY,) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A. MERWIN,
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D.D.—The Rev. JAMES PRATT, D.D., late of Trinity Church, Chicago, has accepted a call to supply the pulpit (during the absence of the Rector) of the Memorial Church of the Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D.D., in West 48th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 29, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening service and sermon in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF BIBLE READINGS FROM the originals, will be commenced by O. S. HALSTED, Ex-Chancellor of New-Jersey, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admittance 25 cents, at the door.

S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY next, at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Subject: *The Signs of the Times in Connection with the Coming of Christ.* In the evening, on 13th chapter of Revelations: *The Two-horned Beast.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of the Coming King, will preach the word of this last dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ, and desire the great salvation, are invited to hear.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE—LIVINGSTON HALL.—Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, from Wisconsin, (Congregational,) preaches at the above place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Interesting discourses next Sabbath.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church on 34th-st. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. All pews in the galleries are free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the second sermon of this course in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening, and thereafter at the same hours. The 3½ P. M. service has been discontinued.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Nov. 29, the Rector, the Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach an Advent sermon in the EVENING. Seats for all.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—A series of five lectures and entertainments for the benefit of this highly deserving institution, will be given at the large hall of Cooper Institute, on the EVENINGS of Dec. 9, 11, 14, 17 and 21. Several distinguished lecturers have been engaged. Tickets for the Course, $1 each.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 29, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. L. BRAY, former Pastor, and 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. GOSS continues his discourses morning and evening on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the End of Time.* Children's monthly meeting at 3 o'clock. Home for strangers, young men and families. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon the *Great City, Nineveh*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. The usual services will be held in the chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.) Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Thanksgiving sermon, postponed on account of illness, will be preached on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Revival sermon at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. Mr. SYLE will preach a missionary sermon on *Japan* in the evening.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE FIRST OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the "Liturgy" will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D. Services to commence at 7½ P.M.

REV. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., SECRETARY Home Missionary Society, will preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BELL'S, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the Evening—*Prodigal Son—Why He went Home.*

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., TO-MORROW, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold their anniversary at the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st. on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will, by special request, repeat his sermon on *The Relations of Moral and Christian Men to Good Government*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick church, (Rev. Dr. SPRING,) 5th-av., corner 37th-st. The public are invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room hereafter. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Lawful and Unlawful Amusements.* The young are specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Sting of Death.* All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CONGREGATION WILL meet at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class Meeting on TUESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unchurch-going young men especially invited.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinner for parties in the neatest manner, fancy dishes of all kinds, confectionary deserts; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. 823 Broadway, near 12th-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation as above in the City or country; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands it in every respect; would do the coarse washing if wanted; the best of City and country reference; a good country place preferred. Call until suited. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Call at No. 136 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very competent Protestant woman, as chambermaid or to take charge of growing up children; is capable and willing to assist in any part of the household; unexceptionable City reference; seven years in last situation. Address M. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, assistant, or as entry or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c.; would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for the week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, German; has a thorough knowledge of all branches; has had 13 years' experience in this country, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 634 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 West 25th-st., at the residence of his present employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman, who has left his employer on account of selling out; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., or call at No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS PORTER.—A SCOTCHMAN, NEWLY ARrived, wants a situation as porter in a store; is acquainted with the use of tools; can give good references. A note addressed B., for three days, at No. 807 Broadway, will meet with prompt attention.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WHO, for several years, has held important and responsible positions, desires an engagement in a commercial or mercantile house; references of the highest character to present and former employers. Address G. J. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

BOY WANTED.—FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS OLD, living with his parents up town. Must be active, intelligent, quick to learn, and perfectly reliable; also, pretty tall of stature. Address FIDELITY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, in your own handwriting.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR ADvertisements for a City Directory. None but those accustomed to the business need apply, at No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED salesman in a retail boot and shoe store; must come well recommended. Address S. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO WOMEN TO PUT UP SEIDlitz Powders; only those who have had considerable experience at it and can bring the best of references, need apply. A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE engraver to work on ivory. Apply at No. 207 Centre-st., second floor, front.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man as waiter, in a private family. Apply (with reference) at No. 16 West 29th-st., before 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Reubens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAFFAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	DURAND,	VALLIN,
DUNERGER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	GALVANI,
DUPREY,	L. J. VERNERT,	MIGNOT,
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN,
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNIELO,
FOX,	OSTADE,	LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 28, at 11 A.M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

THE ADVERTISER HAS PATENTED A new process for producing light from petroleum, in the form of vapor gas, and is now ready to place the invention before the public. A partner is wanted, with some money, to take an interest. The operation needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It is the most perfect imitation of common gas ever produced, but does not cost one quarter as much. Any one with a few thousand dollars in ready money can address PETROLEUM GAS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1,
GRAND COMBINATION AND
FAREWELL MATINEE,
when will be given
The entire opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
with its great cast:
Amina.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino.....Sig. LOTTI
Count Rodolpho.....Sig. BIACHI
Lisa.....Miss STOCKTON
Theresa.....Mme. AROGADRO
Alessio.....Sig. MULLER
Between the first and second acts
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI
will sing the grand aria from
SEMIRAMIS.
The performance will conclude with the grand scena and aria of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,'
BY MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
LAST NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of secured seats will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.

The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NOTICE—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863,
LA MAISON SOUS ENFANTS,
Comedie, in three acts, by M. P. Dumanvir.
LES TRENTE SEPT SOUS DE M. MONTECUDOEN,
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by M. Labiche and Martin.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 precisely.
Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz. to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Trousers.
Infantry Great Coats.
Bootees, sewed and pegged.
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged.
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture.
India Rubber Blankets.
India Rubber Ponchos.
Knapsacks, complete.
Crossed Cannon, brass, for hats.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and time of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT my office, No. 10 Maiden-lane, for one week from date, for the completion of the masonwork to be done, and materials to be furnished for the house known as No. 21 East 32-st., in the City of New-York, according to the contracts made by William Robinson and P. Gavigan with me, the subscriber, and the specifications referred to in said contracts, which bear date Jan. 27, 1863, and May 2, 1863, respectively, which said contracts and specifications can be seen at my said office.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863. GEORGE W. COOK.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
H. FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The abovenamed premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE, unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS, so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.

The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.

No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Books for new subscriptions are now open till MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the music-store of

MESSRS BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,

from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, opening of the Season.
STRADELLA,
Grand Opera in three acts, by FLOTOW.
Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

IRVING HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

SIXTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28.
Doors open at 12. Commence at 1 o'clock.
MRS. I. M. MOTTE,
formerly of Boston, will assist, together with Mr. WM. DRESSLER and FULL ORCHESTRA, comprising the best instrumental talent in the City.
The following brilliant Programme will be performed:
Symphonie No. 1, by.....BEETHOVEN
SELECTIONS FROM FAUST, LA GAZELLE POLKA,
OVERTURE TO PRECIOSA,
CHOPIN'S GREAT WALTZ, &c., &c., &c.
Single tickets 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinée, or one person to six matinees, two dollars.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, and music stores.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal and instrumental,
of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
Assisted by the following most eminent artists:
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Soprano.
Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor.
Messrs. S. B. Mills and Coust. Demuth, Piano,
Messrs. Bergner, Mollenhauer,
Luhde and Bergmann, Violoncello,
And an Orchestra of fifty first-class performers.
Musical Director and Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN.
Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE LOW, A most desirable manufacturing property, suitable for almost any kind of heavy or extensive business; consists of most extensive brick buildings over 175 feet long, dwelling houses, barn, &c.; well supplied with never-failing soft water, steam power, and two very large stacks, over eight acres of land, situated on the west shore of Staten Island, 15 miles from the City, and accessible by railroad and steamboats several times a day. Address H. H., Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE—On Murray Hill and vicinity—2 on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 1 on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; 1 on 23d-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel; one on 17th-st., near Union-square. Prices from $18,000 to $50,000. Also, 3 elegant brown-stone houses on 5th-av., with stables. Also, several plots of desirable lots on Murray Hill. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Brooklyn, within three minutes of Grand-st. Ferry; high basement, four stories, brick and brown stone, standing in the centre of over seven full lots of ground, partly furnished and elegantly frescoed throughout; hot and cold water in all the stories; good stable and wash-house and abundance of fruit and flowers; will be sold low. Address H. W., Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BEtween the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 195 Henry-st.; house is 25x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN; about 3 acres of land, variety of fruit; large carriage-house, splendid view of the river; house contains 13 rooms, &c., &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY high-basement brown-stone front house, near the Central Park; also, a beautiful farm of 20 acres; easy of access. Inquire at HILTON'S Printing-office, No. 11 Spruce-st.

$2,500 TO $4,000 CASH WILL BE paid for a country residence—ten to fifteen acres, house, &c.; healthy situation near water preferred, within an hour's ride of the City by rail. Address Box No. 2,687 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 18 Columbia-st.; house 20x35; lot 55 feet deep. Price, $5,000. One-half or two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN BROOKLYN. NO. 2 Phillips-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, gas and water. Possession immediately. Rent $250. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO 290 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH—TWO LOTS, 103x25.1 on 78th-st., near 4th-av., in the immediate vicinity of Central Park; the street is paved and lighted. Apply to WM. POOLE, No. 26 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—12 LOTS, 23D AND 22D-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all in one plot. Inquire of WM. M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 48th-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 410 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.
Grand Holiday Attractions Continued.
THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THREE ENORMOUS GIANTS.
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old,
EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS.
One of the most splendid men ever seen.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to
BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.
The
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH.
In contrast with these tall wonders may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
AND
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST
of humanity seen on the face of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½
at each of which will be produced
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
THE SHADE;
OR,
THE BOND OF DEATH,
in which will be introduced
THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE,
Also, the admired Musical Comedietta,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL appear in the leading characters.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Three Splendid Groups of
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
representing the
DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN,
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA,
KING CHARLES THE SECOND
and
NELL GWYNNE,
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
NO MORE DEADHEADS! POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY, OF ALL LANDS AND AGES, are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN; thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

SATURDAY, FAIRY VISION. The Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The LISTENING EVE. The Lily Fountain. SABRINA, THE NYMPH OF THE SEVERN. The Throne Room in Windsor Castle. LADY GODIVA, the FAIR SAINT OF COVENTRY. The Ball-Room, Buckingham Palace. ARIEL, THE SPRITE. Ruins of Melrose Abbey. AN ANGEL WATCHING. Ruins of Holyrood. MUSIDORA. Trosachs Hotel. THE STATUE OF SHAKESPEARE. Andromeda. Paris and the Luxembourg. The STATUE OF VICTORY. The Porte St. Martin. ADMIRAL DUQUESNE. Notre Dame. THE FIRST WHISPER OF LOVE. The Boulevarde de Sebastopol. THE FIRST CRADLE. The Seine and its Bridges. AURORA. The Madeleine. The Chase. St. Stephen's of the Mount. Diana, the Huntress. The Dining Hall of the Hotel de Louvre. The White Hall at Berlin. A Nymph of Diana. THE ALEXANDER COLUMN, ST. PETERSBURGH. STATUE OF COUNT SUWARROW. Cascades of Peterhoff. Minerva Protecting a Warrior. The Kremlin at Moscow. The Slaughter of the Innocents. THE GREAT BELL OF MOSCOW. Stolzenfels Castle on the Rhine. The Staubbach Waterfall in Switzerland. The Bath. The Glacier des Bossons. The BRIDGE OF SIGHS. The Canonico Bridge in Venice. The GIANT'S STAIRWAY. St. Peter's on Easter Day. The Laocoon. THE COLISEUM. Achilles Imploring the Aid of the Gods. The Ruins of the Acropolis. The Panorama of Naples and Vesuvius. THE COURT OF LIONS IN THE ALHAMBRA. The great Pyramid and Sphynx. THE GREAT ROCK TEMPLE OF ABOU SIMBEL, IN NUBIA. The Vocal Memnon. TAE BURD FAMILY MONUMENT. THE GREEK SLAVE. Mt. Vernon. NIGHT AND MORNING.

By special request, the beautiful Spectral Illusion of "LA DAME BLANCHE," or "THE WHITE LADY," will be repeated.

Doors open at 6¾; Tours begin at 7½ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.

NO. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this elegant and attractive
TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC GAMES,
which is nightly thronged with
ENTHUSIASTIC AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
while the unanimous verdict of the public and the Press has indorsed the entertainments presented as
THE REFINEMENT OF CIRCUS PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
A Grand Day Exhibition for the especial accommodation of juveniles and family parties, when
ALL THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS
of the Amphitheatre will be brought into requisition.
Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, NOV. 28,
will be presented, a most diversified array of
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES
introducing
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN STARTLING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC SKILL.
TIME—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Children under ten, 25c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND, CORNER 57TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—The Managers of this favorite place of resort, which was patronized by the élite of the City last Winter, beg leave to announce that everything will be in readiness for the first skating. The Pond will be under the direction of O. F. OATMAN, the well-known manager of institutions of this kind. All persons not members last season will be required to give reference. One day and evening during the season will be reserved for a special purpose, when all will be charged the regular admission fee. The Pond will be brilliantly illuminated on every skating night. Season tickets for a gentleman, $5; for a lady, $3; boys under 15 years, $3. For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. The principal office is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at the book stand in the reading-room. J. L. BROWN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEwood pianoforte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass; made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BASSO FOR A church quartette. Address or apply at GROVESTEEN & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
of the great Irish legendary drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
pronounced by both press and public
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Speaking of the performance of this piece, the *Irish American* says:

"Mr. Florence's acting throughout the piece was such as to elicit the universal praise of the very best dramatic critics in the City; and the audience was fairly wild with enthusiasm. In the first act, where he pleads with Kathleen for his love, he is singularly earnest in his manner, and it should indeed be a heart of stone that could remain unmoved by the touching and tender way in which he tells her of his love. Very different from this, but equally good in its way, is the wild intensity and dramatic power with which, in the third act, he rushes on and makes an end of the three villains. The effect of his acting in this scene is positively electrical. And again, in the fourth act, when parting with Kathleen, on his way to the gallows, he puts so much pathos into the part that few if any of the audience have dry eyes. Of course the humorous parts of his rôle are done ample justice to. His fun has always been irresistibly good; but on this occasion there was an artistic finish to it that surpassed anything of the kind he ever did."

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Florences have reason to be proud of the success of their "first winter season in New-York." For the past few weeks a new Irish drama, entitled "Kathleen Mavourneen," has been performed to large audiences. Mr. Florence has always been admired as a comedian. In this play he aims at, and reaches, a still higher point. He plays the pathetic portions of his part with a pathos and feeling we had not given him credit for. Mrs. Florence appears each evening in a play in which she is inimitable. The Florences, we understand, have other novelties in preparation. Really the fortunes of the Winter Garden are in the ascendant.

In addition to Kathleen Mavourneen will be presented
FOR THIS NIGHT,
TWO OTHER PIECES,
full of
MERRIMENT AND DELIGHT,
DANCE
and
SONG.
The protean play of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
and the roaring farce of
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER,
in which those charming young artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
will appear supported by the full strength of the company.

The public is most respectfully informed that in compliance with the promise to produce a constant succession of novelties, the great Irish drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN
can only be presented to-night and Saturday.
On Monday will be produced, with
NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
a drama of intense interest, by Tom Taylor, which has achieved in London the most extraordinary success, having already completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled
THE TICKET OF LEAVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE GREAT AND ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE
will appear this evening in
DRAMA,
COMEDY,
and FARCE,
supported by all the talent of the company.
The entertainments to commence with the legendary drama and fairy spectacle, in two acts, entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Followed by the laughable comedietta of the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the screaming farce of
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
PAT ROONEY.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SECURED SEATS THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
On Monday night will be presented for
THE FIRST TIME HERE.
The great Fairy Spectacle entitled the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
in which both
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear,
produced with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, ACCESSORIES, MUSIC,
FULL CHORUS AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded state of the houses to witness the artistic performance of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Mr. Wheatley announces that the
FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
with the EXCEPTION OF THE PRESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. John Wood.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE."

The Management regret to announce that, owing to arrangements previously entered into for the rapid and constant production of novelties, the highly successful and popular burlesque,
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE."
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE."
THE MOTTO,
"I AM ALL THERE,"
which, for the last three weeks, has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES!
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
who have expressed their approbation by
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE!
AND CONVULSIVE LAUGHTER!
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
MRS. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE
and all the
ELEGANT SCENERY,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
and IMMENSE CAST,
must be withdrawn at the end of the present week.
LAST TWO NIGHTS,
FRIDAY, NOV. 27; SATURDAY, NOV. 28.
Previous to which, the Comedietta of
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
On MONDAY, Nov. 30, an entire change of performance, when
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH
will make her first appearance before a New-York audience since her return from Europe.
Seats can be secured three days in advance. Doors open at 7. Overture to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7½ o'clock; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture.
THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
AND
CONTINUED POPULARITY
of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama,
ROSEDALE,
now in the
NINTH WEEK
of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for
EVERY EVENING.
Places can be secured a week in advance.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker
GREATEST ATTRACTION YET OFFERED.
TWO FAVORITE PIECES OF THE SEASON
ON THE SAME EVENING.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
SATAN IN PARIS.
Count Henry de Beausoliel.....Mr. Whiting
Count Vanille.....Mr. Meskill
Croquet.....Mr. Walter Lennox
KATE KEARNEY.
Kate Kearney (with songs).....Miss Mary Shaw
ON MONDAY EVENING,
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON
will make his reappearance in the character of
KARL,
in an entire new drama adapted from the French expressly for this theatre, entitled
THE IMPOSTOR;
OR, BLIND BUT VIGILANT.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

At Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 28.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE will recite several of his splendid Lyrics, among which *The Fall of Vicksburgh, Song of the American Watch, Keep Step With the Music of Union.*

After which, HUGH F. McDERMOTT will deliver his great Poem, *The Irish Brigade, Poe's Raven*, &c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
THIRD
PROMENADE CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.
Seventh Regiment Armory.

LECTURES.

MR. B. S. OSBON,

Late Signal Officer of the flagship *Hartford*, and Volunteer-Aid to Capt. John L. Worden, of the iron-clad *Montauk*, will deliver
A LECTURE ON
OUR IRON CLAD NAVY,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON, ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

The Lecture will be profusely illustrated by costly models and paintings.

Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the music stores and at the door.

MEETINGS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—FREEDMAN'S MEETING—At the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, called by a Committee of the citizens of Brooklyn, consisting of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, L. B. Lyman, S. B. Chittenden and Walter S. Griffith, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and others will participate. Col. Hanks, who is authorized by Gen. Banks to represent the suffering freedmen in his department, will address the meeting; he has in charge an interesting group of former slaves, among whom are some apparently white children, who will be introduced to the audience. Seats free. A collection will be taken up for the freedmen in Gen. Banks' department. All under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING OF THE FRESCO-PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION. New-York Nov. 7, 1863. *Resolved*, (unanimously,) That on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1864, the present standard price of wages shall be raised 20 per cent.

AUGUST DRESSEL, Secretary.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Major-Gen. MILROY and Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM arrived here this morning from Baltimore.

Major WHITE, of Pennsylvania, now a prisoner at Richmond, came to City Point yesterday with the Surgeons, when a dispatch was received from Richmond ordering the Major to be returned to prison, which was done.

DR. KINNE, the well-known Surgeon and Physician, has resumed practice at No. 563 Broadway. The Doctor is believed to be the oldest practical Electrician in this country. Those who visit him, we are well assured, will receive all that medical skill and honest scientific treatment can bestow.—*Express.*

[Advertisement.]

The December number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is one of the most attractive numbers ever published. It contains portraits, character and biographical sketches of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER; Russia and America contrasted; The Hair Trade; Physiognomy Illustrated; China Notions; Marriage Customs; How Ghosts are Made; Woman Shows in Russia; Voices of Animals, &c., &c. Only 15 cents; $1 50 a year. New volume commences with January. All newsmen are agents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S was thronged Thanksgiving-day and yesterday, and yet half were not able to get in, so great was the crowd. To-day all the holiday attractions will be continued. Splendid performances afternoon and evening, and those towering specimens of humanity, the three living giants, and the smallest man in the world, the Lilliputian King, and a host of other novelties, will be visible at all hours. Great attractions there, but no greater than the crowd will be.

[Advertisement.]

If we love Liberty more than Slavery, can we admit a rebellion, against and a nullification of all the clear and unmistakable guarantees of Personal Freedom in our Constitution, by its perversion, and, at the most, merely inferred guarantees of Slavery? This base concession to the claims of the rebels, as assumed in the Exeter Hall speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER in England, reviewed in the *Principia* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is prepared to fill orders for fashionable Hats, to suit all classes. His Fall style is really charming, and his stock of other kinds is superior to that of any other establishment. That the young people of New-York patronize him is an evidence that their taste in art matters still remains perfect.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar's worth of full-size Patterns in the Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. A beautiful Cloak, ladies' elegant braided double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve and two Children's Patterns. The most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CLEMANS—ACLY.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. F. Schroeder, assisted by Rev. J. L. Scott, Dr. S. T. CLEMANS and FANNIE, eldest daughter of Rev. C. G. Acly. No cards.

CLARK—PALMER.—In Frederick City, Md., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the Episcopal Church, by Rev. William F. M. Jacobs, Mr. JOSEPH P. CLARK, of New-York City, late of the 5th New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, and Miss CARRIE PALMER, granddaughter of Joseph M. Palmer, Esq., of Frederick City, Md.

DEAN—SIMONTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 93 Attorney-st., by Rev. Dr. Hammond, JOHN A. DEAN, of Washington, D. C., and JENNIE, daughter of Robert P. Simonton, of this City.

FOWLER—DANE.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Diman, FREDERIC R. FOWLER, of New-York, and SARAH P., daughter of the late John Dane, Esq.

HALLOCK—WALTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, in the order of the Society of Friends, THOMAS B. HALLOCK, of New-York City, and SARAH, daughter of Ellwood Walter, of Brooklyn.

KEMPTON—FISHER.—On Monday, Nov. 23, by Rev. William Suddards, D. D., WILLIAM B. KEMPTON and SALLIE WOSTENHOLM, daughter of Joseph R. Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

McCLURE—ROBINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. D. Vermilye, JOHN S. McCLURE and CAROLINE, daughter of the late Nathan Robins, Esq.

NEWMAN—EATON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, H. OTIS NEWMAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Miss MARY E. EATON, of New-York City. No cards.

PALMER—LAWRENCE.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. E. B. Palmer, JUSTUS PALMER, New-York City, and CHRISTINE, daughter of James R. Lawrence, Syracuse.

VEDDER—CROSWELL.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 24th inst., at the residence of Charles Storrs, Esq., by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Mr. MILTON S. VEDDER and Miss JEANETTE A. CROSWELL, both of Catskill.

WITTEN—HARMON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. T. P. Newman, Mr. CHARLES WITTEN, and Miss MARTHA CHAMPLIN, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Harmon.

WAKEMAN—FINLEY.—In Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. E. S. Raymond, JOTHAM W. WAKEMAN and FRANCES P., only daughter of the late John Finley.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, Mr. JOHN W. AUSTIN, aged 49 years.

His remains were taken to Warwick, Orange County, for interment.

BILLINGS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, DEXTER C. BILLINGS, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 381 Pacific-st., without further invitation.

CANWAY.—On Friday, Nov. 27, MICHAEL CANWAY, in the 38th year of his age.

His brothers, John and Charles Canway, also his relatives and friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Pitt-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COUGHLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, Mr. CHARLES H. COUGHLAN, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Jefferson and Lewis County papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, JOHN L. FRANKLIN, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, L. I., on 1st day, 29th, at 12½ o'clock. His family and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KEMPTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, SALLIE WOSTENHOLM, wife of William B. Kempton, and daughter of Joseph S. and Ann Eliza Fisher.

MARSH.—At his residence, in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 26, at 9 o'clock, Rev. HENRY MARSH, aged 30 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, ISABEL M., infant daughter of Edward A. and Margaret J. Moss.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 24 Rapelye-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia Ledger and Press please copy.

PATTEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTEN, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field, John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert M. Field, No. 17 Gilford-place, 45th-st., near Lexington-av.

POTTER.—On Friday, Nov. 27, Capt. STEPHEN POTTER, formerly of this City.

His friends are invited to his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

SKIDMORE.—At his residence, Union Place, near Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, JOHN SKIDMORE, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Samuel T., James H. and David W. Skidmore, are respectfully invited to attend (without further notice) the funeral services, which will be held at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRANG.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 27, MALVINA, wife of Samuel B. Strang.

Funeral at that place on Monday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 26, TALMAN J. WATERS, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana.—C. Phillipi, W. Young, Mr. Campos, Mrs. De Saules and two daughters, C. Rintz, A. R. Thompson, S. Camacho, E. P. Gage, W. Wilson, G. F. Abbott, W. T. Poulson, J. Knight, Mr. Nadal, Mr. Larrazabal, Mr. Machado, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fisher, Capt. R. Webber, J. Johnson, Capt. Raisbeck, Mr. McLaren, R. Downie, Jas. Porter, Capt. Pinchon, John McCartney, J. Crosbie, J. D. Stewart, Mr. Roberts, Trumerhill, Miss Clinton, Miss Bloum, C. T. Wylde, Messrs. Millington, Hone, Crighton, Ireland, Brown, McKenzie, Biglow, Flaherty, Mahony, Milne, Pollock, Wolf, Eneas, Charles Chalk, Thos. Harper, W. F. Tunnell, Capt. Benson, L. Bryde, J. Smith, A. Tulleck, Thomas Kidd, E. H. Weeck, J. De Jough, F. Austin, R. M. Adams, J. T. Johnson, J. Barwick, C. M. Young, A. Mang, Capt. James Nickerson, Mr. West, M. Flag, James Harris, S. Emanuel, John Stephen, A. Salado, and 40 deck passengers.

In U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. L. Fay and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Krause and two children, Mrs. Break, John Halpin, John Watson, A. P. Denniston, Charles Drummond, Francis Cuddy, Mrs. Showay, E. King, Private Walsh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island. 10 16 | Hell Gate.. 11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Liverpool, John G. Dale; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships W. Chapley, Higgins, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Ludoga, Wilkes, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Our Union, Miller, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Old Dominion, (Hamb.,) Stahl, Remedios, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs B. L. Swan, Rea, Barbados, D. Trowbridge; Udota, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Celestine, (Fr.,) Beaureguard, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu; J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Truman, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Triumph, (Br.,) Banford, St. Johns, N. F., W. H. Newman; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Golden Rule, Cathcart, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robert R. Parker, Smith, Port Royal, W. Higbee Smith; George Edgar, Bennett, Norwalk; Henrietta, Moner, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Astrea, McFadden, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.; Ella Candu, Ross, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; P. F. Brady, Mott, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Rodgers, Taylor, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Stephens, G. Boardman; Bergen, McGee, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; C. S. Watson, Bayles, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Sarah, (Br.,) Perkins, Havana, master; C. L. Bayles, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Hudson, Avery, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Samuel Eddy, Patton, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Leonard, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago de Cuba, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloops Lexington, Raynor, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Proofglass, Halleck, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; Amanda, Nickerson, Indian River.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamship Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 650 bbls. naval stores from Beaufort, N. C.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 21st inst., and Nassau 23d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., 24th inst., via Hatteras Inlet, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The brig Lizzie, Kelly, was ashore on the East Break, Hatteras, and lying very badly.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Messina 62 ds., and 35 days from Gibraltar, with mdse. and 5 passengers to James Robinson.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, McKnight, San Francisco 92 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Crossed the equator 8th inst. 22d, lat. 24 40, lon. 60 50, passed a Peruvian ship bound N., showing No. 6031, 3d dist. pendant.

Brig J. Sherwood, Smith, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton to Murray & Nephew. Sld. in co. with bark Starlight, for Providence; Br. brig Jim Crow, for Halifax.

Brig Haidee, (Br., of Halifax,) Davidson, Demarara 16th inst., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Milo, (of Glasgow,) Smith, Shields 52 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Lima, (of Harbor Island, Wales,) Jones, Malaga Oct. 10, via Gibraltar 40 ds., with fruit and lead to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. M. E. Pierce, Chase, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary Brewer, (of Rockland,) Wood, P. E. I., 26 ds., via Newport, R. I., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sophia R. Jamieson, Higgins, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Thorndyke, Rockland.

Schr. Massachusetts, Miller, Rockland.

Schr. Delaware, Bennett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Witcner, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lydia, Stover, Getchell, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Fairdealer, ——, Ellsworth 14 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Albert Feld, Phillips, New-London.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Bridgeport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. A. E. Reeves, Young, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Elizabethport for Wareham.

Schr. Fanny Maria, ——, Fall River, in ballast.

BELOW—2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Orpheus, (Brem.,) Revere, Ellwood Walter.

Barks Theodore, (Fr.,) Stella, (Brem.,) Gazelle, (Br.,) Loder, (Br.)

Brigs Frederick, (Br.,) Penniman.

Schooners E. Pratt, Anne Magee, Hound, (Br.,) Chas. Bennett, Marie, (Fr.)

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 9.—The Br. schr. D. R. De Wolff, fm. New-York for Laguayra, has put in here for repairs. On the fourth day out she sprung foremast head and main mast in a gale, and on the sixth day began to leak. The cargo will have to be discharged and the vessel have new masts.

TURKS ISLAND, Nov. 10.—The American brigantine Breeze, English, from St. Martins 2d inst., with salt, for Philadelphia, was wrecked on the 6th inst., on the east point of East Caicos.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.)

The steamship Morning Star will sail to-morrow, 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Havana, from foot of Beach-st., North River.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. Georges, Bermuda, Nov. 16, Br. bark Crimea, Baker, from Cardiff.

As Demarara 10th inst., Br. brig George Wheelwright, for New-York in 10 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following is a table of the principal contents of the Number for SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

The Military Situation.
Strategy of the Grand Campaign.
The Battle of Chickamauga.
General Orders No. 28.
No Grog, No Sailors.
The Gunboat *Sassacus.*
Justice to the Army.
The Colonels Elect.
Anderson's Flag at Sumter.
A Military Education.
The Crossing of the Rappahannock.
Infantry Equipments.
The Gettysburgh Cemetery
Fortification, Permanent and Field.
The Emperor's Speech to the Chambers.
Army and Navy Personal.
Items and Incidents.
The Victory in Tennessee.
In War Time.
Reënlistment of Three Years' Men.
Editorial Paragraphs.
Foreign Military and Naval Matters.
The British Army in India.
The *Prince Consort* in a Gale.
Generals from Privates.
The Southern Artillery.
Navy-yards and Naval Stations.
Various Naval Matters.
Army and Navy Gazette.
Marriages and Deaths.

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THE REGULATORS—EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Regulators of the Eighteenth Ward, Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD was duly indorsed as a candidate for School Inspector—the members pledging themselves to use their undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidate.

J. C. MARTIN, Chairman.
J. OTIS WATTLES, Secretary.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Republican electors of the City and County of New-York opposed to the buying and selling of offices by close corporations, and in favor of the honest and economical administration of our municipal affairs, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
at 7½ o'clock,
to ratify the nomination of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER
FOR
MAYOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting, and are expected to be present:

Hon. Franklin Pierce,
Hon. Joel Parker,
Hon. Charles O'Conor,
Hon. Florence McCarthy,
Hon. J. C. T. Smidt,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Eli P. Norton,
Hon. Isaiah Rynders,
Adolphus Benkmann,
Dr. Max Langenswartz,
Max Groepp, Esq.,
Hon. Horatio Seymour,
Hon. Francis Kernan,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Hon. D. B. St. John,
Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. Joseph T. Thayer,
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,
Hon. Stephen P. Russel,
Dr. Philip Merckle,
Hon. John Kelley,
George Peckham, Esq.,
Hon. John McKeon.

By order of the Democratic General Committee,

JOHN McKEON,
President.

T. E. MATHER, THOS. McSPEDON, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WHITMORE, JOHN N. CORNELL, } Secretaries.
D. A. HULETT, Corresponding Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
DAVID W. ALLEN.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
B. B. ATTERBURY.

Albon P. Man, Wm. E. Dodge, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Underhill, Samuel Shethar, W. W. De Forest, Wm. Walter Phelps, John H. Sherwood, John S. Patterson, Elliott F. Shepard—Nominating Committee.

THOS. B. ASTEN.
President Association.

ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the delegates of the VIIth Judicial District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, in joint Convention, the following nominations were unanimously made:

For Police Justice,
JAMES H. WELSH,
of the XIIth Ward.

For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
of the XXIId Ward.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Conv. for Civil Justice.
SAMUEL SCOTT,
Chairman Conv. for Police Justice.

G. B. TUNISON, W. T. B. MILLIKEN, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the XIIth Ward, without distinction of party, held at Farrington's, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, 1863, the following nominations of the McKeon Organization for School Officers of this Ward were unanimously indorsed, and recommended to the honest voters of all parties for support:

For School Commissioner...SPENCER GREGORY.
For School Trustees......{ WM. C. BARNES. CLARKSON CROLIUS, Jr.
For Inspector......JAS. B. ARCHER.

PETER RANDELL, Chairman.
NATHAN HUBBELL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The undersigned, electors of the XVIIIth Ward, having unequivocal assurances of the faithful action of RICHARD O'BRIEN, in his official conduct as Councilman, the best evidence of his undeviating integrity, take pleasure in recommending him for the support of his fellow citizens as a candidate for Alderman for the XVIIIth Ward. (Signed,)

ISAAC BELL, No. 26 West 22d-st.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 122 5th-av.
ISRAEL CORSE, No. 104 5th-av.
CHARLES LAMSON, No. 11 West 21st-st.
ROBERT L. CUTTING, No. 141 5th-av.
O. D. F. GRANT, No. 11 Gramercy-place.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 10 West 22d-st.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the District:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges merely to subserve party ends.

THEODORE J. FONDA

SIXTEENTH WARD

UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner:
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustees:
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector:
CHARLES A. CLARK.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

of the
XVIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
SMITH CLIFT, Chairman.
EDMUND STEPHENSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
B. B. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice,
HENRY WILSON.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
THOMAS G. BAKER, ALONZO BLISS, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector, SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, Long Term, { FREDERICK C. WAGNER, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON.
Short Term, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

VOTE FOR THE REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE.

For Police Justice, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
Vote always for the best man.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

REGULAR UNION CONVENTIONS, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XIITH, XIXTH and XXIID WARDS, NOV. 27, 1863.—The Conventions reassembled at Dingledein's Nineteenth Ward Union Headquarters last evening, pursuant to notice from their Chairmen. Capt. JAMES BRYAN and WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Esq., of the XIXth Ward, appeared in person, and in the most magnanimous manner laid before the Conventions the nominations they had respectively received for Police Justice and Civil Justice, for the reconsideration of the Conventions; whereupon the thanks of the Conventions were unanimously tendered to the above-named gentlemen for the loyalty and patriotism thus manifested, and on due reconsideration and deliberation, the Conventions unanimously nominated JAMES H. WELSH of the XIIth Ward, present incumbent of the office of Police Justice, for reelection in the District, and CHARLES E. JENKINS, of the XXd Ward, for Civil Justice.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL SCOTT, } Chairmen.
G. B. TUNISON, W. T. B. MILLIKEN, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the Tammany Hall School Convention of the XVIIIth Ward, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for School Officers:

For Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
For Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER.
For Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, JOSEPH SMYTH.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Federal Union Convention of the VIIIth Aldermanic District met last evening at No. 119 Cannon-st. On motion, Mr. B. Reed, of the XIth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. William Floyd, of the XIIIth Ward, and Lewis D. Aymar, of the VIIth Ward, were chosen Secretaries. Mr. George Spencer, of the XIth Ward, moved that Mr. WILLIAM L. ELY be indorsed as the candidate of the Convention, which was unanimously carried.

B. REED, Chairman.
WILLIAM FLOYD, LEWIS D. AYMAR, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.—SCHOOL TICKET.—Parents, look to your school ticket. For School Commissioner, JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Paper Merchant, No. 13 Spruce-st. For School Inspector, ROBERT BROWER, Carriage Manufacturer, Northeast corner of 57th-st. and 3d av. For School Trustees, SIMON SEWARD, Flour Merchant, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; ABRAHAM H. KENNEDY, with Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery.

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—AN adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Central Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

VITH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION—Comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards—have unanimously nominated for Civil Justice,

WILLIAM JOHNS.
S. V. BAGLEY, Chairman.
MORRIS A. TYNG, Secretary.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.

No. 493 BROADWAY,

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

44 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1863.
THERE IS BUT ONE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,

Have been awarded twenty-three first premiums at State Fairs, and twenty-one at City and County Fairs in 1863, making 44 in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Liverpool and Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on Saturday, the 28th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows: Stations A. and B., 10 A. M.; Stations C. and D., 9¾ A. M.; Stations E. and F., 9¾ A. M.; Station G., 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediatel as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ROMAN SCARFS
FOR
LADIES & GENTS

3,600 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage.

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL
OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
$2, $2 25, and $2 50.
SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are supplied from No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction given at residences if desired. Operators, with machines, sent into families.

REMINGTON'S

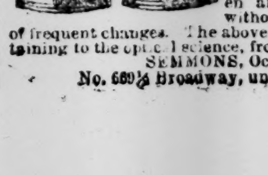
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND COMPOUND
COMPOUND COMPOUND
COMPOUND COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A POSITIVE A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affectations of the Bladder and kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
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ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
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"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected by organic weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.
For those suffering
FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS.
From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE,
It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
And will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.
A trial will convince the most
SKEPTICAL.
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood—and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effect; but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction, as usually made.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State Hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See medical properties of Buchu from Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on medicine.

PRICES.

Extract Buchu, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Delivered to any address securely packed.
Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU!
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA!
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA!
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBORD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH!
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH!
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital......... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Commissioners.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par: a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers.

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-1aw 6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.

JOHN B. COLE,
n25-lawбm* LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
o30-law6mF FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863. ROBERT McKIM.

McKIM, BROS & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN R. L. CUTTING, Jr., into partnership with me, and will continue the stock business under the firm of R. L. CUTTING & CO.

Nov. 23, 1863. R. L. CUTTING.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.
DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1., 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:
Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. R. BROWN, No. 20 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A corner on 6th-av., above 23d-st.
House and lot on 8th-av., near 28th-st.
House and lot No. 188 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; 26x100.
Vacant lot on 8th-av., opposite Central Park.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Vacant lot on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvements.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, with or without the furniture—possession 1st January—the 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 13 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

The house is 21x55, is in perfect order, and has been recently painted throughout.

The furniture is first-class and is nearly new. Burglar-proof safe, new billiard table, &c.

Price for the whole, $30,000.

For permits to see the house—without which it will not be shown—apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining-room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property known as the Church of Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, being 84 feet front, with privilege of building over a 10-ft. alley-way on the side, making a frontage of 94 feet by a depth of 120 feet. Price $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling—Situated, containing 14 rooms and all the modern improvements, in Dean-st., between Hoyt and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Lot 22½x100 ft.; house 22½x45 ft. Possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high-stoop, full-sized, brown-stone corner house and lot, desirably located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 30 acres of land on Staten Island, containing an abundance of the best clay for bricks, with water front, where vessels of large size can load. Excellent brick have been made on the premises. For particulars, apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden subsoiled, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HEIRS OF THE late Henry Wardell offer at private sale the homestead farm situated at Long Branch, on the sea shore, containing 200 acres, more or less, together with the long neck of land known as Wardell's Beach, the whole comprising a length of 5 miles along the sea shore, in the direct line of the proposed Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to B. B. SHERMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES for sale or exchange for a smaller one; healthy situation, well watered and fenced; about half in wood; superior dwelling-house and outbuildings, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at JOHN MAXWELL'S office, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & F. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—AT West Park, opposite Hyde Park, containing about 170 acres; the soil is particularly adapted for all kinds of fruit growing; has a large river-front, and will be subdivided if desired. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE double two-story dwelling-house No. 61 Amity-st., has gas, chandeliers, Croton, baths, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery,

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of
SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.
Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by
F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 317 BROADWAY.

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Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

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A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
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No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.

HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.

Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. For particulars, address HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st, for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

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COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

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YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal

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JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863 The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

FRENCH CLASS.—MME. BONDON'S FRENCH Class for Children will commence at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 44 West 24th-st.

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AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO good society wishes to board in a family where her services as teacher of English branches would be taken as compensation; would not object to some sewing; music lessons given if desired, and best of references furnished. Address Miss W. W. HANLEY, Station G.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires a morning engagement. She teaches the English in all its branches, with music, German and French. The highest references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station A, Post-office.

AS VISITING TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching desires an engagement of this kind. Instruction given in the English branches, vocal music, instrumental for beginners, and drawing. The best of references given. Address M. J. A., Chemical Bank, New-York.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
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NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
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Pupils can commence at any time.
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American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

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CATARRH
REMEDY.

[illegible] penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever. Dr. Goodale is the first and only person who ever told the world what Catarrh really was, where it commenced, and what would cure it. Price, $1. Send stamp for pamphlet. Depot, No. 612 Broadway, New-York. NORTON & CO., Sole Agents.

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LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
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UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
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NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
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FURNITURE COVERINGS
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They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
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LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
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New Styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.
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Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, and Blue, Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.
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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
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Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

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All the best makes in ladies and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c. French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

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NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gimpey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

WAR GAZETTE.

Findings of Courts-Martial.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, Nov. 24.

DISMISSALS DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. PATRICK, One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers, to date Oct. 19, 1863, for improperly enlisting a minor and accepting a substitute for the same without proper authority while a Captain, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. WHITE, Third Wisconsin cavalry, to date Oct. 26, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Lieut.-Col. SPENCER H. OLMSTEAD, Sixteenth New-York cavalry, to date Nov. 20, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for receiving both transportation in kind and traveling expenses for the same journey, and for unauthorized and improper use of transportation blanks furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

Capt. JOHN H. EDWARDS, Sixth Tennessee cavalry, and First Lieut. HERMAN HAMBERGER, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, to date Oct. 26, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Capt. GEORGE L. GUTHRIE, Fifth New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. CORNELIUS GREENE, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 19, 1863, for neglect of duty in enlisting minors in violation of law and the rules and regulations of the War Department.

First Lieut. HENRY JONES and Second Lieut. R. H. MONTGOMERY, Fifth United States cavalry, to date Nov. 19, 1863, for leaving their command while it was on picket duty without authority, whereby they were captured by the enemy.

Assistant Surgeon WALLACE D. MARTIN, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Sept. 28, 1863, for desertion.

Assistant Surgeon SIMON C. SANGER, Sixth New-York cavalry, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for drunkenness, and grossly insulting a lady, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Second Lieut. ARTHUR L. DREW, First Massachusetts heavy artillery, to date Nov. 19, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness, breach of arrest and desertion.

Second Lieuts. SAMUEL FISHER, Second New-Jersey cavalry, and J. S. JOHNSON, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Second Lieut. MOSES SHAKELEY, Co. B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, tried for absence without leave, found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from Nov. 12, 1863.

Second Lieut. RICHARD O. NEILL, troop C, Sixth New-York volunteer cavalry, tried for neglect of duty, drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and breach of arrest, found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be cashiered.

Capt. HORACE TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, tried for violation of paragraph 1,000, Revised Army Regulations, prohibiting any officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service from being concerned directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale for commercial purposes of any article intended for making a part of or appertaining to the department of the public service in which he is engaged; found guilty of entering into a copartnership for the purchase and sale of beef, pork, and bacon, articles forming a part of the ration of the army, and sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General of the Department. The following are the orders of the General Commanding the Department of the Ohio in the case: "Finding and sentence approved, as it appears that while so engaged in business relations with the said JEFFREY COLES, Capt. TURNER purchased nothing for the Government, and that the firm sold nothing to the Government. Capt. TURNER, before the Court, claimed that he had no intention to wrong the Government, and offered in extenuation of his conduct that, at the time he committed the offence, he was not aware that he was violating any regulation for the government of the army. A proper sense of individual pride and desire to creditably discharge his duties should influence every officer on entering the service to apply himself at once to the pursuit of such knowledge as will qualify him for the creditable performance of his duties. Capt. TURNER is released from arrest, and will return to Detroit, Mich., and resume his duties at that post."

Second Lieut. JOSEPH SHAER, Fifteenth Missouri volunteer infantry, tried for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and striking his superior officer; found guilty of the charges and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, to be stripped of his insignia of rank in the presence of the regiment, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieut. CHARLES PERKETT, Quartermaster Fifteenth Missouri volunteer infantry, tried for defrauding the Government, embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. MICHAEL MUNGOVAN, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer infantry, tried for violation of the 45th Article of War, drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered.

First Lieut. OSCAR W. HANCOCK, Twentieth battery Ohio Volunteer artillery, tried for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline; found guilty, and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service.

Col. G. BONBOY, Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers, tried for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; found guilty, and sentenced "to be cashiered."

SUSPENSION OF PAY.

16. The pay of the following officers is suspended, until proper rolls and returns for their respective regiments or batteries, are filed in the office of the Adjutant-General, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from that office, viz:

Commanding officer, 81st Indiana Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 85th Indiana Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 3d Iowa Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 80th Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 98th Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 110th Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 14th Illinois cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 3d Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 25th Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 1st Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 4th Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 11th Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 12th Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 1st Missouri State militia.
Commanding Officer, 3d Missouri State militia.
Commanding Officer, 5th Missouri cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 1st Michigan cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Commanding Officer, 96th Ohio Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 99th Ohio Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 27th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 40th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 45th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 90th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 119th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, 5th Maryland Volunteers.
Commanding Officer, Simmond's Independent battery, Volunteer artillery.

THE INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

Translation of the Declaration of Independence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the pleasure to inclose a translation of the Dominican Act of Independence, of which I have received a copy, which is signed by nearly all of the respectable citizens of the Northern province.

News from St. Domingo, by way of Turks Island, reaches up to the 1st inst. The position of the Spanish soldiers in the forts of Porto Plata and Samana are reported to become worse and worse every day. The rainy season has begun, and sickness is prevailing. The Dominicans are bombarding the port of Porto Plata from different points of the late town. Of Porto Plata verily there is not a house left. The English church, school-room, etc., which were reported as yet standing, were also fired into from the forts on the 16th ult.

From Hayti, it is reported that Gen. PRIM, in the Spanish war steamer *Blanca*, had been there demanding permission to land 6,000 men, and to march them to the Dominican frontier through Haytien territory, which request has been refused by the Government of Hayti. He had also demanded the surrender of two Dominican Ambassadors—Messrs. ALFRED DEETJEN and MAXIMO GRULLON—which was also declined.

It is also reported from reliable sources that the Dominicans are out of ammunition. If this proves the case, the Spaniards may easily recover the possession of the Island; but this is the only way to do so. As long as the Dominicans have arms and ammunition they will successfully defend themselves.

O. J. E.

Act of Independence issued by the Dominicans at Santiago de los Caballeros:

We, the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the Island of Santo Domingo, declare by this Act of Independence, before God, the world, and the Spanish throne, the just and lawful motives that have obliged us to take up arms in order to restore the Dominican Republic, and to reconquer our liberty. The chief and most precious rights with which men are favored by God justifies our conduct as regular, and our work as obligatory—other measures of a gentle and persuasive character, including our elegant and timely manifested discontent, having been always insufficient to convince the throne of Castile that the annexation to the crown was not our universal will, but that of the traitor SANTANA and of his accomplices, who, for fear for their fall from power, and under pretext of annexation to Spain, delivered over the Republic, which has been established after great and bloody sacrifices, and permitted the taking down of our national colors, that SANTANA himself had hoisted at the cost of the blood of the Dominican people, and of many sufferings of sorrowful remembrance.

In crossing the ocean, the intentions of Her Majesty ISABELLA II. (whom God may preserve) respecting the Dominicans may have been magnanimous, but their execution was intrusted to subaltern commanders, who transformed them into barbarous and tyrannical measures, which the people could and would not suffer. The best and most sufficient proof of this is to state that we have been commanded by a Bucéta and a Campillo whose acts are notorious.

The annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain was the will of one man only, who has domineered the country. Our most holy rights, conquered by eighteen years of sacrifices, were sold, the Spanish Cabinet was betrayed, and many influential Dominicans were also deceived by promises that have not been fulfilled, and by offers that were afterwards disavowed.

Our oppressor, SANTANA, wrung proclamations and manifestations from the towns by moral and physical force, and transmitted them to the Spanish Government, who were made to believe, erroneously, that *we* consented to the annexation. Convinced, however, very soon of this deceit and treachery, the people turned from the surprise which such a monstrous act had produced in them, aroused themselves, and commenced to make glorious, though unfortunately useless, efforts in order to recover their lost independence and liberty. Victims of Moca, San Juan de las Matas, El Cercado, Santiago, Guayubin, Monte Christi, Sabaneta and Porto Plata, is not this true?

And how has Spain exercised the power she so unjustly acquired over a free people? Oppression of every kind, restrictions and the levying of unknown and undeserved taxes were soon put in exercise. In governing a people unwillingly subjected to her power, has she, by chance, followed the laws of wise and civilized countries, by protecting and respecting the properties, customs, character and natural rights of every member of society? Far from this. The customs of a people who had been free for so many years have been impolitically opposed—not with that light which comforts and ennobles, but with a fire which burns and exterminates. Scorn, contempt, marked arrogance, persecutions and unmerited and scandalous executions, are the only results we have obtained from the subalterns of the Spanish throne, into whose hands our fortunes were intrusted. Fire, devastation of our towns, widows and orphans, the loss of our interests, and, at last, misery, are the fruits of our forced and false annexation. We have lost all—but our independence and liberty remain, and for these we are ready to shed our last drop of blood.

If the Spanish Government is prudent—if it consults its own interests as well as ours, it ought to be persuaded that, without the extermination of the race, it is impossible to subdue a people who have enjoyed liberty for so long a time. The gracious Queen ISABELLA II., whose generous nature we know, and whose philanthropic sentiments we confess and respect, must be convinced of this fact. Her Majesty has been deceived by the perfidy of our former President, Gen. PEDRO SANTANA, and by that of his Ministers; but a measure which had so base an origin cannot be made valid by the course of time.

These are the legal reasons and the just motives which have compelled us to take up arms and to continue to defend ourselves against the domination which crushes, and the oppressive laws which ought not to have been imposed upon us.

The world shall perceive our right and will judge. The Spanish Government must perceive and respect it also, and act accordingly.

Signed by many of the most respectable citizens, such as GASPAR POLANCO, JOSE A. SALCEDO, BNO. F. DE ROJAS, PABLO PUJOL, BELISARIO CURIEL, A. A. REYES, etc., etc., etc.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Sept. 1, 1863.

LOUISIANA.

A Memorial from the Free State General Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1863.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, U. S. House of Representatives:

SIR: By a resolution of the Free State General Committee, for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, I have been directed to forward you the inclosed Memorial, the original of which, with the signatures of the officers and members of the Free State General Committee, having been forwarded to the Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the last House of Representatives.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES E. TEWELL, Cor. Sec. F. S. G. C.

FREE STATE GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Memorial of the Free State General Committee respectfully represents:

That a number of persons, acting in secret, without the sanction or approval of the United States authorities here, have, during the past month, avowed the design of holding an election for members of Congress from this State and for State officers, on the first Monday (Nov. 2, 1863); that finding the loyal population of the city entirely opposed to their plan as being illegal and calculated to throw things into confusion, these persons announced publicly the abandonment of all design to hold an election in this city, and accordingly no such attempt was made. But as we have heard, a pretended election was held in some of the country parishes, and it is said that the persons who may claim to have been elected on that occasion will proceed to Washington and claim seats in the House of Representatives, and demand of the late Clerk of the House that their names be inscribed on the roll of the House of Representatives.

Now your memorialists respectfully protest against any members claiming to have been elected from this State on the first Monday of November, or any other time, being placed by the Clerk on the roll of the House, or admitted to seats therein.

First—Because the State of Louisiana has not been divided into five districts, the number of Representatives she is entitled to under the late apportionments, and as required by the act of July 14, 1862. (12 Statutes at Large, p. 573.)

Second—Because no Legislature have been assembled since the passage of said act, and consequently no act of the Legislature districting the State has been passed, and no act of Congress exists upon the subject, though proposed at the last session.

Third—Because the persons who may have attempted to hold such an election are a mere party, who, in a private manner, proceed to appoint their own Commissioners of Election, hold the polls where they may please, admit such electors as they may think proper—and all this without any opportunity for the loyal people to participate in the arrangement.

Fourth—Because the Military Governor and the Commanding-General had not been consulted as to holding any such elections, and consider the attempt impracticable, and tending to create confusion.

Fifth—Because no laws exist either authorizing an election, or prescribing the qualification of voters, or providing for a test of the loyalty of the voters at any such election.

Sixth—Because the Military Governor of the State has ordered a registration to be made of all loyal citizens who desire to reorganize civil government in our State, which order provides a test oath, securing evidence of the thorough loyalty of the applicants for registration, and until this preliminary shall have been perfected, it would be unwise and dangerous to permit any election in this State.

For these reasons we respectfully request that no person who may present himself as a member of Congress elect from Louisiana may be placed upon the roll of members of the House of Representatives.

Broadway Pavement—and Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot believe that we have any right to use animals as we use inanimate machinery, without any reference to, or consideration, for their sensations, enjoyment, or sufferings; and *wear them out*, as we wear out iron cranks and joints and pistons. But it is thus that the horses that work in the stages, &c., especially on Broadway, are worn out. One cannot go many squares, either in dry or wet weather, without witnessing the painful sight of a horse falling upon the hard and slippery pavement. They scarcely take a step without slipping, more or less, as any one may perceive by carefully observing the movements. This involves a constant strain to keep their feet under them, besides pulling their load. Thus their lives are made a perpetual weariness, even during the little while they last; and they are worn out in a few years.

It is said that the present pavement is more durable than another kind would be. But I do not think that any economy or durability in paving materials can justify this cruelty to God's sentient creatures.

But it is questionable whether it is pecuniarily economical; whether the rapid wearing out of horses does not counterbalance the advantage in durability of pavement. Horses that run regularly on such a hard and treacherous surface must be worn out some years sooner than they would be on one constructed on proper principles, and with reference to the ease and comfort and durability of the horses traveling on it. It is probable that if we should carefully calculate the number of years of horse-service thus lost, and their value, that it would be found more than sufficient to keep up a pavement constructed at least with some reference to the comfort and lives of these poor overworked animals that so patiently and faithfully serve us.

E. Y. R.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.—The following is an extract from a letter received per French steamer *Tyne, via* Suez:

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Sept. 25, 1863.

The *Alabama* went out last evening. The *Vanderbilt* is cruising off the Cape. The "290" knowing this probably struck out to the westward. It has been very aggravating that we could not communicate with the *Vanderbilt*. The *Alabama* got some of her men back, has shipped a few, but acknowledges a shortness of fourteen; probably it is twice that, as there have been more than thirty at our Consul's office at one time. He could not protect foreigners but would help them to get shipped off, and meanwhile introduced them to the Sailors' Home. I have little fear of the "290's" men fighting. All are disgusted, and would like to give the ship up, I think.

The steamer left Bombay Oct. 12. The *Alabama* sailed from Cape Town Sept. 24, making eighteen days for her to get into the Bay of Bengal, speak the vessels, and for them to arrive at Cape Town.—*Boston Traveller Nov. 24.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
6,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.
1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

Class I.—White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II.—White Pine and White Wood.
Class III.—White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV.—Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy-yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine, but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each navy-yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several navy-yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Dec. 15, 1863, for $200,000 seven per cent. bonds of this Company, to be for the construction of the draw-bridge across the main channel of the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The bonds will be $1,000 each, redeemable Jan. 1, 1884, after the entire bonded debt of the Company is canceled by the sinking funds, and are a lien upon the whole revenues of the road.

The interest will be payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year: principal and interest payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

The Company will reject all bids which are not satisfactory and will not entertain any for less than par. Payment for the bonds awarded will be required from the 1st to the 15th January next in funds par in New-York.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to "W. M. Larrabee, Secretary, Chicago, Ill."

W. H. BROWN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

MILITARY.—FOR SALE—A FIELD OFFICER'S uniform, coat perfectly new and very handsome; made by Cullin. May be seen at DIEFENTHALER & CO., corner Broadway and 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 186 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting, a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA, Capt. PROWSE, will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2¼ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2¾ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 2¾ P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 80 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is no another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1810. Those who have used their prevent ves are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

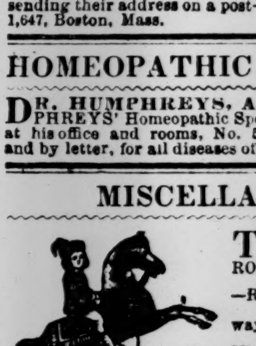
MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

MISCELLANEOUS.



TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.

Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

ALL ON HOBBIES.

Along the road you cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour or so;
You've only to rise and sit as you ride.
The horse by his bridle you easily guide.

The Patent Cantering Horses will be sold at present prices only a few days longer by
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURgeons for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FORbidden to harbor or trust my son, Wm. E., Jr., from this date, as I will pay no more liabilities of his contracting.

W. E. PARSONS, No. 86 Christopher-st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.